

# Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, R. I., FEBRUARY 6, 1909.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,468.

## The Mercury.

## Board of Aldermen.

## Committee of 25.

## New Shoreham Leased.

## Lincoln's Birthday.

## Prudence Island.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANDORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. The first printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers and household departments. Resisting no many hardships in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROBIN WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 26, Order Sons of St. George, Albert Deane, President, Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT PRIST, No. 13, Knights of Maccabees—Robert D. Wilkey, Commander; Charles S. Ormiston, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WAGON, No. 170, Foresters of America—James Graham, Chief Ranger; Joseph J. Deane, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—John T. Allen, President; Patrick P. Ryan, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—President, Miss Catherine Carrol; Secretary, Jennie Fontaine. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

DAUGHTERS OF THE THISTLE, No. 8—President, Mrs. A. H. H. K. of P.—John W. Sullivan, Recorder; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, H. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain Sidney D. Harvey, James O. Walsh, Recorder. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

OLYMPIAN, No. 161—John T. Allen, Chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### Residence for Nurses.

It is reported that the Newport Hospital has made arrangements to purchase the property of the heirs of the late Thomas Gladding at the corner of Broadway and Friendship street, and that a commodious building will be erected thereon as a home for the nurses. The Gladding property comprises a large lot of land with a dwelling house and stable. The hospital already owns the property on two sides of it, including the vacant lot adjoining on the south. It would make an admirable location for the nurses' home.

For a number of years the nurses have been quartered in the two buildings on Powell avenue, one of which was formerly the residence of the late Thomas E. Peckham and the other the residence of Mr. Joseph T. Perry. These quarters have for a long time been regarded as unsatisfactory and there have been frequent rumors of a new building to be erected for their use. The Gladding property, together with the vacant lot, would make a site on Broadway, with easy access to the hospital from the rear. If a new building is put up there it will probably be attractive in appearance and modern in arrangement for the purpose for which it will be used.

The ice cutters began work on the ponds this week, the Arctic Ice Company having a large number of men at work cutting seven-inch ice. Unless the weather turns cold again quickly, however, the crop will be a small one as the warm weather of Friday southerly up the ice very considerably.

The announcement has been made of the engagement of Mrs. Henry Whelan, Jr., mother of Mrs. Robert Golet and Mrs. Craig Biddle, to Mr. C. Hartman Kohn.

Miss Nellie Bagheller, daughter of Mr. Joshua B. Bagheller, has accepted a responsible position as instructor in one of the leading private schools of Providence.

A successful church supper was held at the Thames Street M. E. Church on Thursday evening.

Mr. Robert Laurie, formerly of this city, has been in town for a few days.

Mr. John Aust in Stevens, Jr., died this week, after a long illness.

Mr. Daniel B. Fearing is in New York.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Tuesday evening when routine business was transacted. Bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

Board of Health,	\$1,181.75
Books, Stationery and Printing,	314.75
City Alkylum,	472.62
Fire Department,	1,581.62
Incidentals,	819.64
Lighting Streets,	2,491.62
Ward meetings,	12.00
A. Touro Synagogue Fund,	61.85
Indexing and preserving records,	50.00
Dog fund,	41.00
Police Department,	779.62
Public Buildings,	416.62
Public Parks,	101.62
Public Schools,	1,140.62
Streets and Highways,	140.00
Tuberculosis Home,	600.00
Total,	\$21,177.65

Several monthly reports were received. A resolution was passed declaring Ledyard place a public highway.

The matter of the clock on the Court House was brought up by Mayor Boyle. Owing to the fact that the representative council had abolished the office of keeper of city clocks that time piece has not been in working order for some time. Mayor Boyle read a communication which he had received from Mrs. Morgan Dahlgren in regard to the clock, and Mayor Boyle stated that it was his opinion that the city should care for the clock. The expense could be paid from the incidental fund, even though there is at present no keeper of city clocks. It was voted that the Mayor should find out what it would cost to put the clock into proper condition.

An application for a junk license served to again bring on a discussion regarding junk, and it was finally voted that hereafter all applicants for licenses should be required to appear in person before the board. Several minor licenses were granted.

Forty names were drawn from the jury box to serve as grand jurors when needed, as follows:

Michael G. MacNeill, Richard Mueller, John F. Brennan, John S. Riley, Thomas Hall, Charles P. Child, William F. Child, Thomas Egan, Arthur H. Duggan, Edward P. Dugan, Patrick H. Hayes, Dennis J. O'Connell, John J. Sullivan, Robert Henry Lee, Frederick J. Grundenek, George A. Bannister, Joseph O. Sullivan, William H. Tibbels, Aaron Olsen, Michael Tooley, William J. Christensen, Jr., Sheldon H. Curtis, Benjamin Weaver, William J. Ludyman, Minotry Tesson, William I. Giddard, James H. B. Matthews, Jeremiah Galvin, George B. Fearing, William E. Gratrix, James P. Fagan, James Carrigan, Charles A. Tager, Joseph E. Lawton, Edmund White, Charles G. Gardner, Hugh F. Finnegan, Michael J. Fitzpatrick, Herbert A. Knall, Dana O. Langwer.

The weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Thursday evening, when a number of matters of more or less importance came up for consideration. The regular weekly bills and payrolls were approved. A resolution was passed directing the city clerk to procure estimates from local firms for printing the City Manual for 1909; also a resolution authorizing the city treasurer to accept \$400 for the perpetual care of the Burdick burial lot; also authorizing the Mayor to sign city contracts.

Mayor Boyle reported that it would cost \$50 or \$60 to have the Court House clock put in good repair, and it ought then to be good for a number of years. He was made a committee to have the work done. A petition from a number of citizens asking that the inner harbor at the north end be dredged was referred to the representative council. There was a long examination of J. Mirman who had applied for a junk license, and after it had been decided to grant his application it was voted to revoke some others that had been granted for the same address.

Alderman Kelly reported that good progress is being made on the Mumford school, and Alderman Kelly and Cottrell were appointed a committee to arrange for furnishing the building when it is ready.

Shortly before the steamer Providence arrived in Newport harbor Tuesday morning the automatic fire alarm was set off in some unknown manner. The wireless operator heard the alarm and at once sent out a message over his instrument. It was learned that there was no fire on board and the passengers were not alarmed, but the receipt of the wireless message on shore caused considerable anxiety until the steamer arrived here.

The General Swartwout, which has been the steamer of the quartermaster's department for the Newport district for some years, has been transferred to Washington and her place here has been filled by the arrival of a new steamer, the General Richard Arnold. The crew of the former steamer have gone to the Arnold and she is now in commission.

Mrs. Charles W. Oxx has received from the New England Order of Protection a check for \$3000, the amount of benefit carried by her late husband, who was a member of Malbone Lodge, No. 92.

The sub-committees of the committee of 25 of the representative council have been putting in considerable work in making up the estimates for the budget for the year. Some of these sub-committees thought they had completed their work and were prepared to submit their reports to the full committee but when they reported the matters were recommitted to them in the expectation that the estimates could be further cut down.

The general committee held a meeting on Tuesday evening, Chairman Brackett presiding. The committee on the department presented a long report showing that a large part of the expenses are fixed by ordinance. The committee reported adversely on the petition of the permanent men for one day off in every 8 days and also for an increase of four permanent men. A favorable report was made on the petition for a fire alarm signal in the outer Broadway district, the estimated cost being \$3,000. It was recommended that the fuel and supplies be purchased in a lump with other similar material for other departments.

The report caused considerable discussion, the speakers including Messrs. Morgan, Murphy, Chadwick, Cotton and Pittman, the last suggesting that some of the complexities might be cut out. The report was referred back to the committee.

The committee on schools reported, recommending a reduction of \$1,510 from the amount asked by the department, making the appropriation \$110,800. Admiral Chadwick wanted to know the reason for increased salaries, and Dr. Barker, chairman of the school committee, explained the methods used by the department. This report also was referred back to the committee.

The committee on police, public buildings, paupers and parks recommended a number of reductions from the amounts asked. For police there was a cut of \$1,500 from the incidentals, but this was referred back to the committee to learn what is paid for salaries in other cities. The committee recommended a reduction of \$915 from the estimate for repairs to public buildings, and also to reduce the amount asked by the board of aldermen for repairs to the City Hall from \$5000 to \$3000, and this was still further reduced, by the whole committee to \$2000. The estimate for paupers and vagrants was cut \$1000, and that of the park commission suffered a like curtailment.

The city engineer reported that the cost of a sewerage system for the district near the pond in the second ward would be \$7000. This was referred to the committee on streets and highways. A motion to send a committee to visit other cities to see how municipal affairs are run, promulgated by Mr. Morgan, was lost.

Newport had its first real snow storm of the season last Saturday, but in view of the fact that a genuine blizzard had been prevailing in the West and similar conditions had been predicted for this locality, the people were perfectly willing to accept the few inches of snow that fell and feel thankful that it was no worse. There was no serious delay to traffic, the worst feature of the storm being the slippery condition of the walks, due to the fact that the snow was preceded by rain which froze and then was covered by snow. The sleighing has been very good, but the livery stables have not felt the demand for sleighs that they expected. The young folks have done considerable sledding, more double-runners being in use than usual.

Judge Baker conducted a session of the Superior Court in this city on Saturday last, when there was a hearing given in two cases. Mr. Harvey presented the appeal of the defendant in the case of Ann Donnelly vs. William Starr Miller. At the jury trial of this case a substantial verdict was returned for the plaintiff. The defendant claimed that the verdict was against the evidence and that the damages awarded were excessive. Mr. Nolan argued for the plaintiff and the court reserved decision. There was also argument in the case of Nellie Smith Greenleaf vs. John R. Leslie, and the court again reserved decision.

An alarm from box 15, the private box of the New England Navigation Company, called quite a crowd to Long wharf last Sunday morning, when it was rumored that one of the company's steamers was on fire. However, it was only a slight fire to a boarding house on the wharf and the recall was sounded in about ten minutes. The damage was very slight.

The remains of George G. Crocker who died in Miami, Fla., several days ago, were brought to this city for interment last Saturday.

Col. and Mrs. John O. Seabury will sail next week on their annual trip to the West Indies.

It begins to look as though the Pennsylvania Railroad might get in its first wedge for a New England connection by the opening of another summer. The Long Island Railroad, which is practically owned by the Pennsylvania, has leased the steamer New Shoreham, owned by the town of New Shoreham, and it is generally believed that there will be a through line between New York, Block Island, Newport and Providence. It would be entirely feasible to make good connections so that a reasonably fast schedule could be made in this way, and one that would at the same time give a pleasant daylight rail with several stops along the way. However, this is largely a matter of conjecture, and as nothing official has been given out there may be nothing in it.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has had a lease of the steamer for several years, their contract calling for the operation of the boat from the first of May to the first of December between Providence, Newport and Block Island. The lease expired on January 1st of this year and was not renewed. Some of the taxpayers at Block Island have frequently expressed a desire to sell the steamer as it is rather expensive to handle, and a call had been issued for a special town meeting to consider the matter. Before the special meeting was held, however, the steamboat commissioners, who have had charge of the New Shoreham, effected a lease of her to the Long Island Railroad for a term of years, so that there will probably be no sale at present.

The steamer might easily be found a valuable addition to the service from New York. The Long Island Railroad operates fast trains to the eastern extremity of the island at Montauk Point. From there it is only a short sail to Block Island but occasionally rough weather is encountered and a staunch, fast and seaworthy vessel is required. For two seasons the Long Island Railroad operated a double service daily by means of the railroad and steamboat between New York and Block Island, and this service was very generally considered helpful to the island and business. The traffic was not heavy enough to prove remunerative to the company however and the double service was finally abandoned. It is possible that the lease of the New Shoreham means that it will be resumed during the coming season. By the combination of railroad and steamboat Block Island is only four hours from New York.

What will be done with this end of the line is not known, but it would be perfectly feasible for the New Shoreham to leave Providence in the forenoon, stop at Newport and Block Island and then continue on to Montauk Point, connecting there with a train for New York. The return trip could be made in the afternoon of the same day. This would give the Pennsylvania direct entry into the heart of New England over its own line, something that it has not hitherto been able to accomplish.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Gifford have returned from their wedding trip. On Tuesday evening they entertained a number of their friends at their residence on Marlboro street. The newly married couple received their guests in the parlor, and refreshments were served throughout the evening. A large number of handsome and expensive wedding presents had been received by the bride and were on exhibition.

There was a good attendance at the entertainment for the benefit of the Animal Refuge, which was held at Masonic Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Bridge whist and euchre were played and tea was served. A feature of the occasion was the auction of a Boston bulldog which was secured by Mrs. Reginald Norman.

Dr. and Mrs. William Alexander Jack, formerly of this city but now of Washington, have issued invitations for the wedding reception of their daughter, Anna Caroline, and Mr. Luther Euberta Schreiner on Wednesday evening, February 10th, at 1820 Sixth street, Washington, D. C.

The Fall River Line is already making preparations to care for the largely increased travel that will set in toward Washington for the inauguration of President Taft. The steamer Commonwealth will go on the line on February 28.

Wednesday had a significance out of the ordinary to two persons in Newport. On that day, Mrs. Elizabeth McCarter and Miss Mary Barnfield, twins, observed the eightieth anniversary of their birth.

St. George's School has its new fire engine and now the management has under consideration the question of installing some suitable alarm system.

Mr. and Mrs. George Horrocks are visiting friends on Long Island.

In view of the fact that next Friday will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, it has been planned to make the observance of the day rather more general than heretofore. In all probability there will be an effort made to secure the closing of stores and places of business for the day, something that has not been done in the past. In the schools there will be appropriate exercises commemorative of Lincoln, somewhat along the lines of the suggestive programme sent out from the office of the State Commissioner of public schools. There will be addresses by eloquent speakers and the school children will be taught many incidents in the life of this great statesman.

The following details have been made from Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R., to attend the exercises in the schools:

Callender—Roland O. Hammond, Peter W. Townsend, Benjamin Easton, Edwin R. Smith.

Calvert—Past Commander John T. Delano, Junior Vice Commander George A. Pritchard, Past Commander William P. Smith.

Carey—Commander James H. Hampton, Frederick Grossman, Theodore Hudnell.

Clarke—Zaccheus Chase, Frank P. Gomes.

Coddington—Past Department Commander Andrew K. McMahon, Darlus Baker, Past Commander John B. Mason.

Congress—Senior Vice Commander William B. Slocum, James B. Brayton, Daniel J. Moriarty, George B. Smith.

Cronston—Past Commander Alfred L. Trowbridge, Past Commander J. I. Greene, George P. Lawton, Benjamin A. Peckham.

Edward-Farwell—Edward T. Bosworth, Robert Cradle, William A. Jackson.

Leath—Past Commander Henry C. Bacheller, Past Commander William S. Bailey, Past Commander Charles H. Clarke, Past Commander A. P. Squire, Past Commander Edwin H. Fillee.

Potter—Thomas Blacklock, George B. Smith, William H. H. Barker.

Thayer—Department Commander William O. Milne, Past Commander William H. Dorsey, William H. Crandall, Colonel John Rogers.

Industrial—Colonel John R. Leslie, James H. Chappelle.

Clarke-School—James Town—Gustavus Clarke, Hiram W. Arnold.

The veteran organizations will also observe the day by a "Lincoln Night" to be held in Music Hall on Friday evening. The members of the Grand Army, Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, and Spanish War Veterans will participate in the entertainment.

There will shortly be in the possession of the city of Newport a fund of \$125,000 to be used for the establishing and maintaining of a suitable home for aged men in this city. The money was left by the late William H. Henderson and has just come available according to notices received from the trustees under the will.

The will of William H. Henderson was admitted to probate on March 2, 1897. He made the city of Newport the residuary legatee, the property, however, to be held in trust, and twenty-five years after the death of his wife or sooner if the principal and interest should reach \$125,000, that amount is to be turned over to the city of Newport by the trustees. His wife died only a few years ago, but the property has so increased that the \$125,000 is now available and the city has been notified by the trustees that they are ready to turn it over when the city is ready to accept it. The terms of the bequest provide that the trust shall be accepted by vote of the council and approved by the Mayor, and in the event of their failure to so accept the trust the amount shall be turned over to such other trustees as shall be appointed by the Supreme Court of the State or a commission by the city for the purchase and maintenance of a home for aged men. It is specified that \$25,000 shall be expended for the purchase or erection of a suitable building and that the \$100,000 shall be invested and the income used for maintenance. The home is to be known as The Henderson Home for Aged Men.

Citizens Max Levy is now engaged in studying the legal points involved in the trust. The matter will probably be submitted to the representative council at their next meeting, and there is little doubt but that the members will be in favor of accepting the trust if it can be legally done.

Mr. Henderson died on February 3, 1897.

### Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold on Conanicut Island in Jamestown a private residence on Shoreby Hill commanding a view of the harbor and surrounding of some 14,000 square feet of land, the house itself, and the use of 2 buildings on the Pier. The property is sold for the former Governor of Massachusetts, David R. Francis to Miss Julia H. Parker of Detroit, Michigan. This is a fine house, and it is by much the best all summer resorts are built up.

An unusual and painful accident but which, fortunately, resulted in no fatality, took place at Prudence Island Saturday when a young man of the island fell on the ice and, in a perfunctory sitting posture, slid nearly half a mile down a steep hill and then fell into an excavation of considerable depth. That he escaped with no more serious injury than a few bruises and a severe excoriation of the part involved seems almost miraculous.

The excavation and the ice-glazed pathway which figured in the accident are both a part of the recent work of Henry King Bullfinch, the Maryland man who, with two Italian laborers and some mysterious documents, has been for some months on the island seeking to locate treasure which he says was buried there by his ancestor. About the middle of December Mr. Bullfinch was at work on the excavation, which is near the eastern shore, and, for the comfort of himself and his men, pitched a small tent at its edge in which they ate their dinners. A cave-in of the ice left about half of the tent over the edge, where it was stuck remained; and the subsequent tapping of a spring of water soon filled the excavation and overflowed it on the lower side. The pond thus formed, owing to the constantly flowing water, has remained unfrozen and has become a favorite night-outing for wild ducks. In going to and from their work Mr. Bullfinch and his men were a pathway from the crown of the island almost straight down the hillside and the recent rain and freeze-up have transformed it into one long, shallow trough of glazed ice.

The young man in question was out with his gun for ducks shortly after dark and he says it occurred to him that there were, as usual, some in the above described hole. He also says that he underestimated the slipperiness of the pathway for hardly had he struck it when his feet slipped out from under him, his gun flew out of his hand and he came down with great violence into a sitting posture. His descent toward the shore was so rapid that he says the sensation was more like sitting upon a red-hot surface than a cold one. Several times he succeeded in partially clutching the bushes as he went by, but this only gave him a rotary motion which increased his excruciating pain. When about halfway down, he states that the part in contact with the ice became entirely numb and devoid of feeling, so that he could have enjoyed the lightning speed at which he was traveling, were it not for the excavation, filled nearly 10 feet deep with water, which he knew awaited him at the end of his journey.

When he reached the excavation his speed was such that although he shot under water, the impetus carried him clear across to the opposite side, on the bank of which he presently found himself. The pond was covered with ducks and, in their terror, quite a number flew directly into the tent. With the true instinct of a hunter he grabbed the loose flap of the tent and made prisoners of the birds before looking to his injuries.

On examining himself he was surprised to find that no bones were broken. But his trousers and some of his underwear were literally torn to shreds and the part that had borne the brunt in the journey was terribly lacerated and swollen. He was able to return home, however, where the injured part was dressed and bandaged and he is now in no better, though he says that he still has little use for a chair and usually takes his meals from the mantelpiece.

Nine ducks were taken from the tent the next day, so he has, at least, some compensation for his misfortune. Although the distance that he slid has not been measured some of the islanders estimate it at less than a quarter of a mile and most of them more. In several places the path is closely abutted by larger rocks to strike which, in going at such speed, would certainly have resulted in broken bones, if not death.

The islanders are all greatly interested in the occurrence, as it is sufficiently unique to attract fairly to the proportions of a noteworthy event. Some of them, who are ardent sportsmen, are even inclined to envy, on account of the number of ducks secured.

### Block Island.

The Centre Primitive Methodist Church of Block Island was formally organized Tuesday evening to succeed the People's Church of Block Island. Officers were elected and 30 members received the right hand of fellowship. The organization was completed by a committee appointed by the Primitive Methodist denomination, and much interest was shown by those present. In addition to the regular members of the church a large number of people who belong to other denominations not represented on the island will attend the church and lend their support.

The church was first started about two years ago as a non-denominational organization for the benefit of the people living near the centre of the island.

It was finally decided that affiliation with some denomination was advisable and so it was voted unanimously to apply to the Primitive Methodist Board for admission, such permission was given and the formal installation of the church was set for Tuesday night.

A business meeting was held at once and the following officers were elected: Trustees—W. B. Sharpe, Charles Littlefield, Cyrus W. Mott, Elliott Sprague, James P. Sprague. Station Steward—W. B. Sharpe. Society Stewards—Charles Littlefield, Cyrus W. Mott, James Mitchell and James P. Sprague. Church Clerk—W. B. Sharpe.

Panama special says: Col. Goethals has promised Mr. Taft, that ships shall be passing through the canal on January 1-1916.

# Lady Betty Across the Water

By C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON

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## Chapter 6

Lt. the preparations that Mrs. Ess Kay had to make for Newport kept us two more days in New York, but I was not sorry to stay, because we did so many amusing things.

Mr. Doremus was detained, too—by his tailor, he said—so we saw a good deal of him, as Mrs. Van der Windt had left for her Newport cottage. We did go to a roof garden entertainment after all, and it was most fascinating, but quite without the feeling that you might fall off, which I had expected to have. I saw the moon coming up and gilding thousands of roofs, and I couldn't help wondering which was the roof of that club where poor, handsome Jim Brett was employed, though of course it was impossible to speak of him to any except Vivace.

We lunched one day at an enormous and very fashionable red brick hotel called the Waldorf-Astoria, and went into a Turkish room and had delicious things to eat in a beautiful restaurant which had not at all an out of season air, though Mrs. Ess Kay said that most of the well-groomed looking people whom I suspected of being leaders of the Four Hundred were only "trippers." I do wonder, by the way, why one always has an innate sense of contempt for trippers and longs to be sulky and show one's own superiority? We must all be trippers somewhere and sometimes, or we would never see anything of the world—indeed, I suppose I am by way of being a tripper now. But one never seems to regard oneself in such a light or imagine that anybody else could see so unflattering.

I hadn't known that a hotel could be as big as the Waldorf-Astoria, though Mrs. Ess Kay says there are several just about as large in New York, and she has heard there are one or two in Chicago, but she thinks heaven she doesn't know anything personally about that. When she made this remark I remembered what Sally had told me in confidence about Mrs. Ess Kay's life before she began to qualify for the Four Hundred. But of course I did not make any allusion to the subject for fear it was a skeleton in her closet. And Sally says that well-regulated Chicago people think New York a one horse place compared to their town, which is really wonderful and most interesting, as I shall find out if I see it. I wish I could, but I suppose I shan't, as I came over to visit Mrs. Ess Kay, not to do sightseeing.

The second day after we came back from West Point, as I went downstairs the first thing in the morning, I heard Mrs. Ess Kay at the telephone, which is in a little room along a corridor off the fountain court.

She was having a long conversation with some one, laughing and chatting just as if she were talking to a sister, and presently my name came in. "Yes, Lady Betty—no, not pronounced that way, my child. As if it were spelled B-E-C-K—yes, that's right. Such a pretty girl, a perfect dear. I expect the men will be wild about her at Newport. Potter raves over her. Ha, ha, ha! Do you think so? Well, perhaps. I've known stranger things to happen. No, it's not her father, but her brother, who's the duke. Awfully good looking. I wish he could have come too. But you see Sally wouldn't. You know what Sally is. No, she's never got over that old affair. Southern women are so romantic. Yes, I'll bring dear little Betty with me if it won't tire you. She—"

Then I began to think I ought to let her know I was there, for one hates to eavesdrop. So I yelled at the top of my lungs that I was in the hall waiting to go to breakfast and couldn't help hearing every word she said. However, she didn't mind a bit and called to me to come into the telephone room.

"I'm talking to a friend of mine who has just been moved back to her own apartment, after getting over appendicitis," she explained. "Poor thing, she's such an indefatigable society woman, and she does so hate being stuck in the city at this season. I've just been promising to run in and see her this afternoon, and I'd like to take you if you'll go. She'd love to see you. I'll introduce you now by phone."

With that she began to chat into the thing again in a chummy sort of way which seemed quite unbecoming, as I have always looked upon a telephone as an official kind of machine, which you prepared for with fasting and prayer and only had recourse to when strictly necessary for important business. "Here's Lady Betty," said Mrs. Ess Kay. "I'm going to introduce you. Now, Betty, take hold of the—"

"Oh, I can't. I don't know how. I never did," I objected, feeling as if she were going to force me into taking gas against my will.

She would have me try, so I did, as it's very difficult to oppose Mrs. Ess Kay even in the smallest thing. But I couldn't hear a word; only a horrid buzzing, so she had to let me off and just tell me that the lady we were to call on was Mrs. Harvey Richmond Taylor.

"If you're going to stay long in America you'll have to get used to the phone," said she. "We do half our shopping and some of our calling and make about all our appointments that way. If we didn't there'd be more cases of nervous prostration than there are, and goodness knows there are enough now even since blue rays have come in. Many love affairs are

carried on practically entirely by phone, and I've heard that in case of necessary marriage ceremonies can be performed by it."

"How about divorces?" I asked, and I was quite serious, but Mrs. Ess Kay didn't seem to think the question worth an answer. So she switched off her friend and rang up two or three tradespeople of whom she ordered scent and chocolates and some new books and told a maid to call. Then we went in to breakfast.

It appears that the maudlin person is a great catch, and you are lucky to get him without making an appointment long beforehand. He does things to your feet, too, though I dared not ask what, and Mrs. Ess Kay intended to stop in for him all the morning.

While she was talking about this Sally was glancing over letters, and there was one in which she seemed particularly interested. She looked up from it suddenly when Mrs. Ess Kay said she was not going out and exclaimed: "Oh, then I may have Betty. How nice! I do so want to show her the park."

"I'll go with you," Potter broke in quickly, but Sally shook her head.

"No, I want her to myself, thank you—just for this once."

Potter looked cross, but said no more, and it was arranged that Sally and I should start in about an hour. Mrs. Ess Kay thought we ought to get off at once, as it would be cooler. But for some reason Sally did not like that idea. Meanwhile she ran out herself on an errand, but did not offer to take me.

Even people who have absolutely nothing to do except to amuse themselves appear to like waking up and having breakfast much earlier than we do. This morning, as usual, we had finished breakfast by half past 9, and by a quarter past 10 Sally had come back to fetch Vivace and me for our walk.

I hadn't yet been shown Central park. Mrs. Ess Kay said it was horrid out of season. But Sally didn't agree with her. And I thought it lovely, more like the Bois de Boulogne than our park, and yet with an extraordinary individuality of its own. There were only a few people of our sort, riding or driving, but lots of children were playing about, and it was wonderful that the trees and grass and flowers could have kept so fresh through such tremendous heat. I'm sure if we had weather like that in England the whole vegetable kingdom would go on strike.

Whether it was the beauty of the park or whether it was something in herself I don't know, but Sally Woodburn was in a sentimental mood. She is generally full of fun, in her soft, quiet little way, but this morning she was all poetry and romance. She quoted Tennyson and several modern American poets whose names I was ashamed to say I didn't even know, and their verses seemed charming, and when she had found a certain narrow, shady path which she had been looking for suddenly she said: "Let's talk about love. What do you think about love, Betty?"

"I don't know anything about it yet except from books," said I. "Mother



couldn't hear a word; only a horrid buzzing.

doesn't like my reading modern novels much, and we haven't many in the library, for she reads French ones and hides them. But there are other books besides novels that tell about love—some heavenly ones."

"I should think there were," said Sally. "But I didn't ask you about that, you know; I asked what you thought. Have you ever thought about what it would be like to be in love?"

"Yes," I had to admit shamefacedly, for, as she is not a man, luckily it wasn't necessary to tell a fib. "Have you?"

"I know, once for all," said Sally in a changed voice. "That is why I wanted to talk about it to you before you really begin life over here. Perhaps it depends on your opinions of love—I'll tell you my little story. I don't tell it to people. But maybe I will to you this morning. We shall see."

"Is it a sad story, dear?" I asked.

"Yes. It's sad."

"Perhaps it may end well yet, though," I tried to comfort her.

Sally shook her head. "It can't in this world. And the saddest part of all is that it was my own fault. But I didn't understand the relative value of things when I lost the one thing in the world that can make real happiness for a woman. I should like you

to understand them while you still have time."

"And I should love to hear your story if it won't make you too sad thinking of it," I said.

"Oh, I am always thinking of it. It's never really out of my mind for a minute. It's there, you know, like an undertone, just as when you live near the sea there's always the sound of the waves underlying every other sound, though you may not be listening for it."

"Tell me," I said.

"Not yet. I haven't asked you the questions yet which will show me when you answer them whether you need to hear the story or not. Could you imagine yourself marrying without first being in love?"

"No," I said thoughtfully. "Not when it really came to it. But Viv says that's all nonsense; that no woman, no matter how much she thinks herself in love, ever stops in love with her husband. The thing is to marry a man who will let you do as you like, and, of course, he must be rich."

Sally sighed. "Well, dear, she's your sister, and I'm just nothing to you at



Lots of children were playing about.

all, but I'd like to tell you to forget about her advice and not care whether a man is rich or poor, or even well born, if only he's made himself a gentleman, body and heart and soul, and is strong and clever enough to take care of you."

"The minute she said that the image of Jim Brett rose up before my eyes. I think, though he is poor and perhaps of humble birth, that the girl he marries will be happy and well taken care of."

"You'll hear a lot of talk about money at Newport," she went on, "too much. Among some of the people you'll be with, money's of more importance than anything else. Two or three rich young men are certain to ask you to marry them—very nice fellows they may be, and they will show you heaps of attention—all those that Cousin Katherine will let come near you—and as you're so young and inexperienced you may lose your head a little bit. But do remember that losing your head and being flattered and amused isn't falling in love. A man must be able to make you love him for himself, and that self must be worth loving for nothing else is any good in the end. And now I'll tell you my story—just in a few words—because it will give you something to think about."

"I'm thirty-two now. When I was nineteen, a year older than you, I cared for a man and he for me. We cared for each other—terribly. But he was poor, and not only that, he came from people whom none looked down upon. We loved each other so much, though, that I would have married him in spite of all, but my relations thought it would ruin my life, and they advised and persuaded and implored and insisted, until I was weak enough to give the man up. They took me to Europe, and because I had some money an Italian prince we met in Rome wanted to marry me. They almost argued me into consenting, and though they didn't quite like the news went home to Kentucky that I was engaged. The man I really loved—loved dearly all the time, though I was trying to forget him—believed it. Why shouldn't he, since I'd given him up for the reasons I had? He was Catholic, and he went into a monastery we have in Kentucky and became a monk. No one ever wrote to me about it. All my friends thought the less I heard of him the better. And two years later, when I went back home—not engaged, and thinking in my heart that there was and always would be only one man for me in the world—it was to learn that that man had taken the final vows which would separate him from earthly love forever."

"Oh, Betty, you don't know what I suffered. I'd been saying to myself that when I saw him again—as I meant to—I would know by his eyes at the first glance whether he still cared as much as ever, and if he did I would ask him to marry me. But I never saw him again, except with the eyes of my heart, and I always see him so. Not an hour passes that I don't see him so."

"You poor darling!" I exclaimed. And there was a note in her voice that made my eyelids sting. "How little I guessed. And you seem so cheerful and even merry."

"One isn't in the world to be a wet blanket," said Sally. "Besides, one isn't actively miserable every minute for years because one has thrown away one's chance of real happiness. One gets along contentedly enough except in the bad hours, when instead of being a mild gray the world is like black. But I haven't told you this to get sympathy; dear, it hasn't been quite easy telling, for I don't talk much about the deep down things in myself. I've told you in the hope that you'll remember me and my wasted years if your chance comes to be happy, even if it should be a chance which you think, in a worldly way, wouldn't be prudent or what your people would like. People have no right to try and order our lives, no matter how near they may be to us. It's we who have to live our lives, not they."

For a minute we were both silent, and then Sally said quietly, as if she

were glad to speak: "There comes some one we've seen before. Do you recognize him? And shall you bow?"

Vivace gave such a leap that his leash, which I'd been holding carelessly, was jerked out of my hand. It was my brown man who was coming—Jim Brett.

My face did feel red. Vivace was making such a fuss over him that Sally could hardly help guessing whose the dog had been before he was mine. But I made the best of it. "Of course I recognize him, and of course I shall bow," said I. "He was very kind to me on the dock when I was at letter B."

Sally didn't make any remark about Vivace's capers, though by this time he was wagging all over with joy at his master's feet and jumping up to his knees. I was grateful to her.

In another moment we three had met in the shady path far away from everybody else, and Vivace began running back and forth between his master and me, as if he wanted to make us good friends and not hurt either of our feelings.

"How do you do?" said I, holding out my hand. "What a coincidence meeting you here. And my dear little dog that somebody sent me does seem to take an extraordinary fancy to you, doesn't he?"

Mr. Jim Brett laughed and kept his hat off, which made him look very nice with the dappling green and gold light waving over his thick, short, black hair and his forehead, which is whiter than the rest of his face.

He had on better clothes than he had worn on shipboard, but they were blue serge, with the air of having been bought ready made at a cheap shop. In spite of them, however, he looked very handsome, and every inch of him a gentleman. I don't think many men, even in Stan's set, could wear those badly cut things and look as he did in them, though he does have to travel in the steerage.

I asked Sally if I might introduce Mr. Brett to her, and she said yes and smiled up so sweetly that I was delighted, because for all her talk about nature's noblemen I felt I didn't know her well enough to be quite sure how she would take it. But she talked to him charmingly and complimented him upon his bravery on shipboard. "Every one of us admired you for it," she said, "and I'm very glad to meet you this morning."

Mr. Brett thanked her and, of course, said how pleased he was too. "I am taking a holiday," he added, looking at me. I was glad to hear that, because seeing him out at this time the thought had occurred to me that he might have lost his employment at the club. But I only answered that it was a lovely day for a holiday and that I didn't believe he could find a better place to spend part of it than in Central park.

"Have you fed the squirrels yet?" he asked.

"Oh, no. Can one do that?" I exclaimed. "I should love it."

"May I go and get some peanuts?" he said to Sally.

"Do," she said in her pleasant, friendly way, which was just as nice for him as it had been for Stan or Alec. "We will go on to the wistaria arbor and wait for you. There are always lots of squirrels there."

Vivace broke away from me again and followed him, but still Sally seemed to take no notice. "That's certainly a very handsome fellow," she said, "and we can be sure that he's worthy to be trusted, because the wrong sort of men don't jump overboard at sea to save the lives of children they don't know. That is why I feel perfectly safe in being nice to him and letting you be nice. I reckon he is a southern man."

"How can you tell?" I asked.

"Oh, a little by that good looking brown face of his, perhaps, but more by his way of speaking. You English people lump up all together for our 'American' accent, but we can tell whether a person is from Massachusetts or New York or Illinois or Kentucky and so on just as you know Devonshire from Lancashire."

The wistaria arbor, which we soon reached, was like a fairy bower hung with thousands of amethyst lamps, burning perfume instead of oil, and the moment we sat down a troop of the fairy residents, cleverly disguised as gray squirrels, with adorable little faces, began excitedly to talk us over. With heads on one side, they criticised our feathers, our dresses, our hats and finally approved of them so far as to decide that we were creatures they might know. They stole nearer, by twos, by fours, then raced away again, gray and soft as undyed ostrich feathers, blown by the sweet smelling breeze, when they saw my brown man coming back with Vivace.

I was afraid that Vivace would make a dash and frighten them, but he evidently knows how to treat squirrels as equals, not as edibles, for he behaved himself like the little brindled gentleman that he is. Gravelly he looked on as Mr. Brett produced six small, brown paper bags, crammed full of the most extraordinary objects. They looked something like wood carvings of unripe bean pods, but it appeared that they were peanuts. They smelt good, rather like freshly roasted coffee, and when you shelled them out of their woody pods they were large, fat beads, covered with a thin brown skin. I couldn't help feeling as if I had known Mr. Brett for a long time, as he sat by us on the bench under the wistaria, helping Sally and me feed the squirrels and shelling peanuts for us to eat too. I do believe there must be something special about peanuts, which gives you a homey sort of feeling if you share them with people. They form a sort of bond of good fellowship, and I can't fancy ever being prim with a man after you had eaten peanuts with him.

Mr. Brett didn't tell us much about himself, but from the few things he did tell I gathered the impression that he has led an open air, adventurous sort of life. He showed that he knows a great deal about horses, and I rather hope he has been a cowboy like "The Virginian." In a delightful look I have found in Mrs. Ess Kay's library. Indeed, I imagine the hero of the story

must have looked like Jim Brett. It is a splendid type.

Sally and he talked about books. He spoke about some college in the west where he had been, and I was glad that he was a university man, though why I should care I don't know. Anyway, Stan would be at sea and floundering in the subjects which my brown man of the steerage and Sally Woodburn discussed while the squirrels frisked about their shoulders. But then Stan doesn't care to talk too long about anything except hunting or shooting or polo or motoring—not even bridge, at which Vic says he loses a great deal of money.

We stopped in the wistaria arbor for more than an hour, as I knew by my bracelet watch, when Sally said suddenly we must go—though I hadn't dreamed till then that we had been half so long. I shook hands with Mr. Brett for goodby and so did Sally, but nobody spoke about our meeting again, as perhaps we should if he were in Mrs. Ess Kay's set. It seemed very sad and irreparable, somehow, and I had a heavy sort of feeling that life can be full of hard things.

His eyes looked wistful and I said what I couldn't have said to a man of my own rank. "I've kept those roses you sent to me by that dear, funny little black boy all this time in water and they are fresh still, though a lot of others I have had since are faded," I told him, and in that mood I didn't care whether Sally heard or not.

The brown man's face flushed up and the wistful look in his eyes brightened into something which I felt was gratitude for my rather silly speech. "I think those roses will hate to die," he said.

"Perhaps I shall press them in a book," I answered, "to remind me of my first hours in America."

Then we parted, and there was a fuss with Vivace, who had to be taken up in my arms or he would have choked himself with his collar in his desperate struggles to get free. He whimpered even then for a few minutes, but soon he was comforted and visibly made an effort to content himself with the fact that he was my dog.

I set him down on the ground, and Sally and I walked on together without speaking. But at last she said, "Penny for your thoughts, dear?"

"I was wondering about—class distinctions in America," I answered. "I think—oh, I do think it's very silly of you to have any at all. I always sup-



I do believe there must be something special about peanuts.

posed till I knew you and Mrs. Stuyvesant-Knox that one person was considered just as good as another in America. And it ought to be like that in a new country, where you haven't an aristocracy."

"We have two aristocracies," said she. "We go out better than you, for you have only one. We have our old families (maybe they wouldn't seem very old to you and we have wealth. They both think as much of themselves as your aristocracy does—and mighty little of each other."

"I could understand an aristocracy of brains in a land like America," I went on, quite fervently, "but it's no good breaking off from the old country at all if you're to hamper yourselves with anything else. Now, if I hadn't heard Mrs. Stuyvesant-Knox and Mrs. Van der Windt talking I should have supposed that in America a man like Mr. Brett, for instance, could be received anywhere. As it is, I suppose—no, nobody could despise him. For myself, I'm proud to know such a brave man. But—but of course we're not likely to meet him again, are we?"

"In society?" laughed Sally. "Poor fellow, it doesn't look much like it now, does it? Though I believe he's a man in a thousand and worth six of any of those that Cousin Katherine will let you know, counting Potter, though he is my relative."

"It seems a pity," I said, with a sigh for the mistakes of the whole world—or something.

"What's a pity?"

"Oh, I hardly know. Everything. Isn't it?"

"Yes. And I'm sure that's what our poor, handsome friend is thinking."

"Do you suppose he—minds?"

"I reckon he would like to go on being acquainted with you, Betty, and have the chances of other men. You're not an unattractive girl, you know—or maybe you don't know. And he's human. I have a sort of idea he'll try to make some change in his way of life, so that it may be possible to meet you again."

When Sally said this I had the oddest sensation, like a prickling in all my veins. I longed to ask her if she were joking, or if she really did think that Jim Brett was enough interested in me to take so much trouble. But the words came only as far as the tip of my tongue, and stuck to it as if they had been glued there.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Leave City Hall, Newport, for Fall River, via Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton, 6:10 a. m., then ten and fifty minutes past the hour and half past the hour, until 10:10 p. m., then 11:15 p. m.

Sundays, 6:30 a. m., then same as week days.

Returning, Leave City Hall, Fall River, for Newport via Tiverton, Portsmouth and Middletown, 6:10 a. m., then ten and fifty minutes past the hour and half past the hour, until 10:10 p. m., then 11:15 p. m.

Sundays, 6:30 a. m., then same as week days.

Leave City Hall, Fall River (for Stone Bridge) 6:15 a. m., then 6:45 p. m.

Returning, Leave Stone Bridge for Fall River, 6:25 p. m., and 8:45 p. m., do not run Sundays.

## NEWPORT CITY CARS

Leave One Mile Corner for Marion Park, 6:10 a. m., and every fifteen minutes until including 11:00 p. m. Sundays 6:30 a. m., then same as week days.

Return, Leave Marion Park, 8:20 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 11:20 p. m. Sundays, 6:30 a. m., then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Beach, 6:10 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 6:01 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 11:00 p. m.

Return, Leave Beach, 7:00 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 11:00 p. m. Sundays, 7:45 a. m., then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Marion Park, 6:10 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 11:20 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 11:20 p. m.

Return, Leave Franklin Street for Marion Park, 8:15 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 11:15 p. m. Sundays, 8:45 a. m., then same as week days.

GEORGE F. SEIBEL, General Superintendent.

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Time Table in Effect October 4, 1908.

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Middletown and Portsmouth—6:50, 8:05, 11:01 a. m., 1:05, 3:05, 5:00, 6:05 p. m.

Tiverton—6:50, 8:10, 9:05, 11:01 a. m., 1:05, 3:05, 5:00, 6:05 p. m.

Providence—11:01 a. m., 3:05 p. m.

Providence—11:01 a. m., 3:05 p. m.

Plymouth—11:01 a. m., 3:05 p. m.

New Bedford—6:50, 8:10, 9:05, 11:01 a. m., 1:05, 3:05 p. m.

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"I'm a chauffeur."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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## Crowding Him.

Mr. Pogson's three sons had married and gone to settle down in different parts of the country. One day he received this telegram from the eldest:

You have a grandson. Fine boy. Ten pounds. GEORGE.

Mr. Pogson answered it at once: Good! Buy finest baby carriage you can find, and send bill to me. FATHER.

In due time the bill came. It called for \$35, and he sent his check for the amount.

A few weeks later his second son sent him this dispatch:

You are the grandfather of a fine boy. Not weighed yet, but a bouncer. HENRY.

To this he responded: Glad to hear it. Buy good, serviceable baby carriage and forward bill to me. FATHER.

Promptly came the bill. It was for \$25, and he paid it.

Ten days elapsed, and then came a dispatch from the third son to this effect:

You have another grandson. Large, fine boy. Named for you. ALBERT.

Mr. Pogson's response to this was as follows: All right, but looks like crowding me. Am sending \$120. Buy baby carriage with it. FATHER.

—Youth's Companion.

## Very Lucky.

The following is a genuine essay by a ten-year-old boy:

"My life has been a very lucky one. When I was three years old I fell downstairs and cut my head. When I was five years old I was looking at some hens, and a dog bit my leg. When I was eight I went with my brother in the trap, and the horse fell and threw us out of the trap; my brother lit on his feet, and I lit on the horse's back. Last year I was playing, and I ran into a surrey and cut my eyebrow, and it has left a mark. One day I went into the slaughter house, and a big sheep ran after me and knocked me down. I have had a happy life."

This cheerful acceptance of what are usually regarded as the ills of life reminds the writer of an old school-fellow who took part in the fight at Elandsdaggat at the beginning of the South African war. After the engagement he was taken to the hospital at Pietermaritzburg. As soon as he was able he wrote home and sent his people the tunic he had worn in the battle.

"You will see," he wrote, "that there are eleven bullet holes in it, but I was awfully lucky. Only six of them hit me."—Cleveland Leader.

## Ben Franklin's Keeness.

Two incidents recall the keeness and the thoroughness—the great twin abilities, to see and to utilize—of Ben Franklin. One day he was chanced to observe a lady in the possession of an imported whisk broom. With his usual interest and careful consideration he examined it as a novelty. He discovered on the brush of the broom a seed, which he carefully removed. Presently he planted it, and the growth from this seed was the first crop of broom corn in this country. Again one day when Dr. Franklin was walking by Dock creek he saw stuck in the mud a wickerwork basket, which had sprouted. Carefully he fished out the basket and carefully took it apart. He gave cuttings to his friend, Mr. Charles Norris, who planted the twigs in his garden, where they grew to great size. They turned out to be yellow willows, and, as Franklin had foreseen, proved of great commercial value.

## Found a Better Place.

Mark Twain said: Once when I was going out to visit some friends I told George, my negro servant, to lock the house and put the key under a certain stone near the steps. He agreed to do so. It was late at night when I returned. I went to the stone under which the key was supposed to have been hidden: It was gone. I hunted around for about fifteen minutes, but still no key. Finally I went to George's house—he roomed outside—and rapped vigorously upon the door. A black head, which I had no difficulty in recognizing as George's, popped out of an upstairs window.

"Where did you put that key, you black rascal?" I roared.

"Oh, massa," answered George, "I found a better place for it!"

## It Ignited.

Little Rollis, four years old, came to the table, where we had tomato soup, of which he is very fond. Being very hungry, he could not wait for it to cool, but hastily ate two or three spoonfuls; then, laying down his spoon, he exclaimed, "My goodness, that soup is so hot it makes sparks all down me."—Delineator.

## An Amateur Conjuror.

During a little pedestrian trip a gentleman came unexpectedly upon a country-race course and on one portion of the ground found a flimsily established establishment in full work. Notwithstanding the remoteness of his companion, the gentleman, who was a bit of a madcap, insisted on watching the game.

"Now, would the gent like to wager a crown he could find the pea?" remarked the expert.

"Yes," was the reply.

The money was on both sides deposited, and the pedestrian, lifting up the flimsy, pointed out the required pea and took the stakes.

A second bet, "double or quits," ended, to the surprise of the expert, in the same result.

Then a third wager, "a pound or nothing," steadied the nerves of the loser, and the trick was accomplished with great caution. The gentleman lifted up the flimsy and showed the pea, at the same time pocketing the stakes.

"Shelp me," etc., "I didn't put it there!" exclaimed the bewildered artist.

"No, but I always carry my own pea," rejoined the man who had come out right as he went on his way with the spoils of war.—London Tit-Bits.

You may try to do many a day's work, but you can do only one day's work at a time.

## Rescuing a Camel.

The camel has been called the "ship of the desert." Like the ship, he may be capsized, and to that predicament he is helpless. His manner of lying down to rest is to fold his legs beneath his body, if he happens to roll upon his side he cannot recover his feet again. This infirmity of the animal is mentioned by the Count de Lesdun in the account of his journey, "From Pekin to Sikkim."

"The caravan was made up of camels. I had brought some new ones and had no idea of taking any other animals into a country largely composed of loose sand. An amusing incident marked the beginning of our march. One camel, awkward as they all are, managed to tumble into a ditch of thick mud between the road and a wheatfield. When once fallen a camel can only get up again if it can arrange its feet conveniently under it and if the ground is nearly flat.

"In this case it was not so. The animal lay with all four feet in the air, perfectly resigned and incapable of a single movement to help itself. To draw it out took more than half an hour and required the united efforts of many men with cords passed under the camel's back."

## Welcoming the Traveler.

I have always had a good opinion of the enterprise of the life insurance agent. It has seemed to me that the busy bee is a lazy never-do-well compared with him. Recently this opinion has been strengthened.

An old colored servant living in a neighboring family made his first trip away from home and visited relatives in New York.

On his return to Louisiana he was asked what he did while in the north.

"Well, 'mong udder things I done tuk out a life insurance policy fo' a hundred dollars."

"Why, what on earth do you want with a life insurance policy? You have no wife or children?"

"Dat's what I done fo' him, but I had 't take it, all de same. De agent man, he met me at de boat landin', an' he said 'I haf 'ave one or he'd sen' me back home. He war'n' gwine fo' 'low me 't land if I didn't buy one. Dey don't 'low no one in New York 'less dey has a 'substance policy'!"—Woman's Home Companion.

## Economy of Costly Foods.

The economy of expensive foods is explained by the fact that digestion, at least in man, is dependent upon flavors, without which it is so defective that we do not obtain the good of the food we swallow. As far as experiments go, they substantiate these assertions, for the sight and smell of pleasing food start the flow of digestive fluids, while disagreeable odors and sight stop it. Delicacies, then, would seem to be staples, for they are necessary. The talk of being able to subsist on a few cents a day is simply nonsense and leads to deterioration of health. What seems to be extravagance in food purchases may be wholesome instinct. The high cost of living is partly due to the cost of the flavors we need. We commend these ideas to our worthy dietetic economists. Laymen may not be so foolish as the physiologists themselves. —American Medicine.

## A Novel Method of Advertising.

A storekeeper in a small out of the way town many years ago hit upon a novel method of advertising his store. He conceived the idea of buying up the stock of stamps at the postoffice across the way. The postmaster objected to be denuded of all his stock, but his mysterious customer demanded the stamps over the counter, sheet after sheet, as an ordinary member of the public until he had bought every stamp to be had. Then he took the stock over to his store across the road and plastered his windows with notices that postage stamps were only to be had at his store, and to his mortification, the postmaster had to send customers across to the store over the way for any stamps they needed until some days after he once more got in a stock from headquarters.

## Won a Wife by His Skill.

Aetion was a Grecian painter of about the time of Alexander, and he won his wife by his great work. He painted a picture called "The Nuptials of Alexander and Roxane," which was exhibited at the Olympic games. It created such a stir that one of the judges cried in admiration, "I reserve crowns for the victorious athletes, but I give my daughter in marriage to his painter." Aetion was one of the artists who excelled in the art of mixing colors. He could not go to the nearest store and purchase them, as artists do today.

## Drawing the Line.

"I don't mind listening to a man who is paying for my dinner tell me the story of his life," said the woman. "Men's lives are generally interesting. But I won't stand to hear a woman tell everything she knows, even if she does pay for my dinner. I'd rather pay for my own dinner, and get an occasional sly at the conversation."—New York Press.

## A Hard Shot.

Husband (angrily)—What! More money? When I dead you'll probably have to beg for all the money you get! Wife (calmly)—Well, I'll be better off than some poor woman who never had any practice.

## Peace and War.

"Peace hath her victories," quoted the wise guy.

"Yes, but we generally have to fight pretty hard for them," added the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

## Why He Was Mad.

Stubb—What's the trouble with the writer's husband? He looks angry enough to chew tacks. Penn—And he is. She dedicated her latest book to him: Stubb—Gracious! I should consider that a compliment, Penn—Not if you knew the title of the book. It is "Wild Animals I Have Met."—Chicago News.

## Woman and Her Back.

In Henry Baerlein's novel "Yrivan" there is a discovery about the expression of the emotions which even Darwin forgot to record. It is to the effect that woman chiefly uses her back to convey her sentiments. And, indeed, any close observer of the human comedy can hardly fail to notice that does a woman wish to annihilate a rival and cast despair into the soul of a lover she simply turns an expressive back upon them. No tears, no wrath, no indignation, can vie with this maneuver, which has, too, the advantage of being noncommittal, for no one, in the current jargon, can "give herself away" with her back. The expression of the emotions by this part of the anatomy is dignified, if a trifle limited. When a woman cries she is too apt to make a deplorable grimace. Does she get angry, her face will assume an unbecoming red. Very few understand the use of the gesture of the hands and arms. That is why woman, with her primordial instinctive wisdom, uses her back, especially when it is beautiful, as one of the chief weapons in the eternally diverting war of the sexes.

## Toward the Pole.

Ice eight feet thick on the ocean and snow falling even in summer—such is the weather experienced in the polar regions. When the air is dry and still it is remarkable how low a temperature can be borne with ease. One explorer tells us that with the thermometer at 9 degrees it was too warm for skating. The summer weather in this region is, moreover, in some respects pleasant and beautiful. Within the arctic zone there are wonderfully colored sunrises and sunsets to be seen. They are both brilliant and impressive, says a writer in the Penny Pictorial. But the nights—the nights are monotonous and repelling, a rigid world buried in everlasting snow, silent save for the cracking of the ice or the wail of the wind. Travelers in these regions experience many discomforts. The keen air causes their skin to burn and blister, while their lips swell and crack. Thirst, again, has been much complained of, arising from the action of the low temperature on the warm body.

## The Lady and the Sheep.

Some of the members of the British legation were talking about the late shah of Persia.

"When the shah was in London," said a young man, "he amused himself at a dinner party at a dual residence in Park lane by appraising the beauty of the ladies present in number of sheep. Thus for a blond countess he said he would give 1,200 sheep; for a tall, slim largeness he said he would give 2,000 sheep; for a peeress of middle age he said he would give 250 sheep, and so on.

"Finally the shah came to the beautiful Mrs. Willie James. 'Everybody waited in anxious silence to hear the old heathen state her value in sheep,' for she was thought to be the most beautiful woman in London.

"The shah looked at Mrs. James tenderly. He shook his head and sighed.

"This lady," he said, "is out of the question. Neither I nor any other man in the world owns as many sheep as she is worth."

## A Deliberate Native.

In a certain section of the country, where the natives take life easy, a young man and his sister were one day sitting on the porch when a funeral passed. The boy, who was whittling in a chair tilted comfortably back against the side of the house on its hind legs, remarked:

"I reckon 'o' man Johnson's got about the biggest funeral that's ever been held around here."

"A purty good sized one, is it?" questioned the sister.

"You betcher!" the boy answered.

"I would like to see it," replied the girl. "What a pity I ain't facin' that way!"

## A Change of Tune.

"Mamma, I'm tired of going to school."

"What's the matter, Willie?"

"The teacher."

"Now, don't you say a word against your teacher, Willie. I've no doubt you annoy her dreadfully, and she seems like a very nice sort of person."

"Well, she said this mornin' that she didn't think I had much of a bringin' up at home, nu?"

"Wait! Did she say that? Well, of all the coarse impudence! You shan't go back there another day!"

Exit Willie, grinning.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Qualified.

Parke—I don't know what I am ever going to do with that boy of mine. He is careless and absolutely reckless of consequences, and he doesn't seem to care for any one. Lane—Good! You can make a taxicab driver out of him.

## A Precaution.

"Dickey," said his mother, "when you divided those five caramels with your sister did you give her three?"

"No, ma. I thought they wouldn't come out even, so I ate one 'fore I began to divide."—United Presbyterian.

## A Coincidence.

"I'm afraid, George," said his fiancée, "that you are going from bad to worse."

"Quite a coincidence," muttered George. "That's what Clara said when I threw her over for you."

## Proved It.

"What started the riot at the performance of 'Hamlet' last night?"

"Why, Hamlet died the skull and said: 'Alas, poor Yorick! You are not the only deadhead in the house.'"

## The Missing Part.

Mrs. Boardem—How do you find the chicken soup, Mr. Boarder? Mr. Boarder—I have no difficulty in finding the soup, madam, but I am inclined to think the chicken will prove an alibi.

Talk, not of a good life, but let thy good life talk.—Schiller.

## A Golf Story.

Scotsmen are noted for their cannyness, and a story told by a Lancashire commercial traveler, who was up in Aberdeen a few days ago, shows that the men beyond the Tweed are still worthily upholding their reputation. The traveler in question was asked by a prospective buyer to subscribe to the prize fund for the local golf tournament. He parted with 5 shillings, and as he was interested in golf he remarked that he would like to be kept informed of the progress of the tournament so that he could look out for the result.

"Oh," said the customer as he picked up the 5 shillings and placed it securely in his pocket, "ye neednae dae that. The tournament was held last Saturday." This was rather a staggerer for the latest contributor to the prize fund, but he retained curiously enough to inquire who had proved the happy winner. The gullest solicitor for subscriptions was quite undaunted, however. "The winner?" he said coolly, "Oh, just mesel!"—Exchange.

## A Wonderful Shot.

They were telling how well they could shoot, and Tom Dawson recalled a duck hunt in which he had brought down five birds with one shot.

"Talk about shootin'," began old man Tilford. "I saw Jim Ferris do a mighty neat piece of work one day. His wife was puttin' out the washin', and she was complainin' about the pesky sparrows makin' dirt marks on the damp clothes with their feet."

"They're thick as bees round here," says she. "There's seven of 'em sittin' on the clothesline this blessed mornin'."

"I'll fix 'em," says Jim, takin' down his shotgun, which he alius keeps loaded with fine bird shot. He tipped to the door, took aim and—

"Killed every one of them sparrows," broke in Dawson.

"You're wrong," corrected Tilford calmly. "He never teched 'em, but when his wife took in the washin' she found she had three pair of openwork stockin's and a fine peakepoke shirt waist."—Success Magazine.

## Proved an Alibi.

This happened at a certain boarding house, one of those where "a few refined gentlemen may share an elegant home."

The girl with the dun locks brought in the soup. When she came to Jenkins he noticed a long string of substance entirely foreign to the soup itself. It was a lifer. In the dim light it looked as if it might have been from the dun head of the waitress.

Jenkins called her attention to this, remarking that the best culinary authorities are agreed that a strip of cranial capillary substance is not essential to the success of a plate of consommé or other liquid nourishment.

She didn't follow him fully, but when she saw him holding up the quarter of a yard or more of hair accusingly she spoke up in her own defense.

"That ain't mine!" she declared in an aggrieved tone. "It couldn't be mine. Why, I ain't even brushed my hair since yestiddy!"—New York Press.

## Foreign Gun Tests.&lt;/

Established by Franklin in 1738.

## The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 111  
Home Telephone 1010

Saturday, February 6, 1909.

Coasting and skating fatalities fill the news despatches these days. Very little winter is upon us.

Of course Wireless Operator Blinn behaved heroically, but isn't this hero worship drawing just a little bit noticeable?

The State capitals of Massachusetts and New York have both suffered from slight fires while the Legislatures were in session. The debate must be rather more heated than that of the Rhode Island Legislature.

It is a matter for deep regret that it was found necessary to prefer charges against the commander of one of the great battleship fleet. Otherwise there has been no unpleasant incident connected with the trip around the world.

It is estimated that in 80 years the last standing lumber in England will disappear. Plans are now on foot in that country to replant 6,000,000 acres distributed over 80 years. The expense would amount to \$10,000,000 annually.

By a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New York, automobiles, which formerly have been admitted free of duty as "household effects," when brought in by returning American tourists, will hereafter be subject to a duty of 45 per cent.

Lawyer Patrick who is serving a life sentence for murder of Millionaire Rice, is again trying to invoke the law to free him. If he had worked as earnestly and hard as his regular practice as he has done to secure his freedom, he might have obtained larger remuneration for his services than he had hoped to obtain by criminal acts.

Providence is going to make a great effort to boom its business, secure new industries and improve conditions generally. The city up the river seems to be disposed to follow in Newport's footsteps. They tried to copy our Old Home Week celebration (and their results were about the same as ours), and now they are copying our efforts of some time ago to boom the city. May they have success.

Secretary Cortelyou has approved new designs for the \$10 and \$50 gold certificates, and the new notes will soon be issued. The \$10 certificates will bear the portrait of the late Grover Cleveland, this being the first time that the dead former President's likeness has been used on any note or stamp of the United States. The new \$50 note will bear the portrait of former President Grant.

Apparently the city of New York will be the gainer by the appointment of a college man to head its street cleaning department. Investigations are now under way to prosecute a number of persons who are said to have formed a conspiracy to defraud the city by means of tickets for carting snow. It is said that the city would have been minus something like \$50,000 had the scheme been carried through successfully.

The New York Tribune says: As the result of conferences among Senate leaders, it has become known that the national money market commission will present a plan for a central bank of issue and that the postal savings bank bill is doomed for this session. Mr. Aldrich has been converted to the central bank proposition and he believes that the next logical step will be the establishment of branch banks which will supply the demand for postal savings banks.

President-elect William Howard Taft is delighted with conditions at Panama. There is little doubt but that Colonel Goethals is accomplishing a great deal there, and in spite of all attempts to circulate alarming reports the engineers seem to be entirely satisfied with the progress of the work and with its permanence. Colonel Goethals will make a great name for himself if he carries his monumental task through to a successful completion.

The Union Trust Company is establishing an enviable record. At the time of re-organization the depositors were given negotiable certificates calling for payment of 10 per cent. at intervals of six months. Owing to the fact that a profitable business has been carried on it has been found possible to anticipate these payments and this week the bank has paid the certificates that would not fall due until May and November, anticipating the May certificates by three months and the November certificates by nine months.

The New York, New Haven &amp; Hartford Railroad is said to have under serious consideration the matter of surrendering its Massachusetts charter. The State of Massachusetts has long showed considerable hostility to the corporation and there is little doubt but that it would fare better if chartered by the State of Connecticut. Then proceedings brought by the State of Massachusetts would have to be begun in the federal courts, and the State would have jurisdiction only over the comparatively few miles of track that are within its boundaries.

## General Assembly.

Governor Pothier has received from the Supreme Court and has transmitted to the Legislature an opinion as to the legality of repealing the so-called dual amendment and allowing them to go to the people. The court thinks that this can legally be done, but it is not yet known whether or not the Legislature will care to separate them.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Charles Alexander to be a member of the commission on maintenance of the Stone Bridge. The resignation of Judge Rathbun as a member of the House and as Judge of the Fourth District Court has been accepted. The act creating clerks for the second, third, fifth and sixth District Courts, has been passed and on Friday the offices were filled in grand committee.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate providing for a collateral inheritance tax, being similar in scope to the bill that was considered last year. The House has passed the bill providing for the Penal and Reformatory Institutions Loan authorized by the people at the last election.

In grand committee on Friday a successor was elected to fill the vacancy in the judgeship of the Fourth District Court caused by the promotion of Judge Rathbun.

## Improving the Navy.

Other nations may think they will excel in the matter of building warships, but the citizens of the United States need not feel that their government is neglecting to increase the fighting strength of our navy. As a matter of fact, the United States is going ahead with the construction of ships of war that will not be surpassed for speed, strength and armament by any vessels in the world.

Congress has not authorized the building annually of four battleships, in accordance with the wishes of certain naval experts, but at the same time it has a two-battleship program which will meet all the requirements of the naval service. The construction of two battleships annually for our navy means a great deal from a naval standpoint.

One expert estimates that a new battleship every year would mean an annual increase in the available sea-fighting force of the country of one battleship every five years. In other words, while four battleships went out every five years there would be five new ones to take their place.

It is argued with considerable force that the building of two such ships for our navy every year will annihilate, before many years, what difference now exists between the naval strength of the United States and that of Great Britain. It is also noted that the actual appropriation this year is far heavier than that of several leading countries.

The chief interest centers in the intention to construct this year, besides fifteen small craft, the two monster 25,000-ton battleships. These, it is understood, in armament and size, will be second to none afloat, and when launched they may be the heaviest ships for fighting purposes. For several years to come each of these enormous ships will mean an additional \$2,000,000 to the naval budget, and sum being required to carry on the work upon them. The smaller vessels—torpedo destroyers, submarines and cutters—will also require annual expenditures in proportion. The new battleships will each cost in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000.

The Connecticut is now our largest battleship of 16,000 tons displacement and an armament of 12-inch guns. The two new ships voted for at this session raise the displacement to 25,000 tons and give the heaviest and best armed armament of any ship yet designed. The fighting equipment on these ships will consist of 8-14 inch guns or 10-12 inch guns arranged so that all of them can be brought to bear on either broadside and four of them forward and aft. Besides these big guns there will be, of course, smaller rapid firing guns for torpedo defense. The armor will be thicker than on any of the other vessels and the steaming radius will be added to by many miles.—Boston Globe

On Oct. 1, 1905, the total of surpluses of the Fall River cotton companies was \$2,215,809; the total of net debts, \$4,200,590; Oct. 1, 1908, the total of surpluses was \$5,668,705; (the total of net debts, \$1,671,284; giving a balance of \$3,997,421 of surpluses over debts. During the three years cash dividends amounting to over \$5,000,000 were paid, and stock dividends amounting to \$2,650,000, an average of over 10 per cent. on the whole present total capital. The 33 corporations have 7,720,000 shares in operation, and 115,000 are now being added.

The New York Times states that only two places in the Taft cabinet are now unfilled, those of secretary of war and secretary of agriculture. The cabinet officials selected in addition to Knox and Hitchcock are George M. Reynolds of Illinois as secretary of the treasury; George W. Wickersham of New York attorney-general; George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy; Charles Nagel of Missouri, secretary of commerce and labor; R. A. Ballinger of Washington, secretary of the interior.

John Arbuckle is considering undertaking to raise the Republic. If the work is undertaken, a combination of electricity and compressed air will be used. Forty fathoms is 150 feet lower down than a diver can work, but powerful electro magnets may do work the divers cannot perform.

The Boston &amp; Albany will build a new union station in Worcester, to cost about \$500,000.

Total contributions of the world to the Italian relief fund have now reached \$10,000,000.

## Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1909.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Feb. 7 to 11, warm wave 6 to 10, cool wave 9 to 13. This disturbance was expected to be preceded by a moderate cold wave and followed by a severe cold wave with the general trend of temperatures downward from Feb. 1 to 7. Severe storms were expected Feb. 6 to 10. Very low temperatures east of Mississippi river following Feb. 10, very cold from Pittsburgh eastward. Not very cold in Canada west of Lake Superior.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Feb. 11, cross Pacific slope by close of 12, great central valleys 13 to 15, eastern states 16. Warm waves will cross Pacific slope about Feb. 11, great central valleys 13, eastern states 15. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Feb. 14, great central valleys 16, eastern states 18.

This disturbance will come during a period of very low temperatures and the warm wave will not bring high temperatures. No very cold weather will occur along the line between Canada and the States and temperatures will remain, as an average, above normal in Canada during most of February.

But in the States severe cold with blizzards will be frequent occurrences. The warm waves will pass eastward along or north of the Canadian line while the cold waves will take a more southern route. The principal cold waves will go into the southwest—Texas, and adjoining states—during first half of February and then—after Feb. 15—they will not reach the southwest.

These cold waves and blizzards will come through by way of Salt Lake while comparatively warm weather will continue in Minnesota, Manitoba, the Dakotas and the Northwest.

East of the Mississippi river very cold weather will be the rule in the northern states, while in the south-eastern states moderate temperatures will prevail.

The cold waves that will reach northern 90 not far from Feb. 12 and 17 will be severe in the lower Mississippi valleys, the Ohio valleys, the northeastern states and the eastern provinces of Canada.

Better prepare for general bad weather during middle week of February. That will be a bad time for business and pleasure. Lowest temperatures of the whole continent will come during that week and as much better weather will come with last half of February it will pay you to arrange your affairs so as to take a holiday about that time. But keep off the waters. Wait till after February 22 and it will be safe but I cannot promise security from dangerous storms till this month shall have gone.

The great high temperature wave reaching Meridian 90 near Jan. 24 was correctly foretold in these bulletins; also the cool wave of 27.

The New York World says the election of E. H. Harriman as a New York Central director marks the passing of the Vanderbilts in the control of the great railway empire built by the genius of Commodore Vanderbilt 40 years ago, none of the present generation of Vanderbilts being willing to assume the burden of management. It asserts there is a striking similarity between E. H. Harriman and the old commodore in ability and their careers; that Mr. Harriman can be chairman of the New York Central executive committee whenever he wishes; that this will be the dominant position, this presidency, now filled by W. C. Brown, a practical railroad manager, being purely an operative position.

Asserting that the Eighth Street line did not pay expenses, receivers of Metropolitan Street Railway have asked permission to abandon that line, which is leased to Metropolitan by Central Crotona Railway Co. The receivers point out that it would require \$700,000 to \$800,000 to operate the Eighth Street line and the Fourteenth and Williamsburg Bridge line in accordance with the methods outlined by the commission's orders, and expenses have been raised.

A bill will be presented in the national House this week for the construction of an intercontinental canal extending from Boston to a point on the coast of Mexico, and the ultimate canalization of the big streams of the middle West, connecting them with the Great Lakes and the rivers of the East, estimated to cost \$500,000,000.

George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts has been selected by President-elect Taft for secretary of the navy, to succeed Secretary Newberry. It is believed that George M. Reynolds of Chicago, president of the Commercial National Bank, will be secretary of the treasury.

Senator Depew says that "E. H. Harriman is the biggest and strongest railroad man in the world" and that the New York Central board of directors is the strongest of any railroad. Mr. Vanderbilt, he said, proposed Mr. Harriman for the New York Central directorate.

President Roosevelt has engaged passage for Africa, and will sail from New York for Naples on the North German Lloyd line Koenig Albert on March 13. On April 6 the President and his party will sail from Naples on the German East African liner Admiral, arriving at Mombassa April 22.

Telegraph messages are now being sent over the greatest distance without relaying in the history of the art of telegraphy. Last week a message was sent in this manner from London to Calcutta, a distance of 7000 miles.

The New York Evening Post figures that E. H. Harriman controls today, in part or wholly, 10 great railroad systems, aggregating 77,000 miles, or more than one-third of the total railway mileage of the United States.

A petition signed by 224 ministers of Boston and vicinity has been sent to Congress protesting against further increase in the navy.

## Washington Matters.

Great Influence of Secretary Root upon Public Affairs—Preparations for the Inaugural Ceremonies—Conference on Legislation Program for Rest of Session—Notes. [From Our Regular Correspondent.] Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1909.

The prominence accorded by the press to the resignation of Secretary Root and the discussion of the subject by public men and journalists is merely expressive of the great influence he has had on public affairs during his ten years' residence in Washington. That he will continue to influence public affairs from a different but no less important standpoint is a matter of graduation to the country at large. It has been long indeed since the greatest state of the union has had an equally great representative on the floor of the Senate. But Elihu Root can never be merely a representative of even so great a state as New York. He has had too much to do with national and international affairs to become merely a provincial representative. In his recent address in Albany, he said that he would advocate a parcel post if New York State was in favor of it. There cannot be the slightest doubt, and Mr. Root doubtless knew this when he made the remark. The man whom he succeeds in the Senate has long been known as the representative of the express companies—the companies that have skinned the dream of the parcel post and left the nation a yearly deficit. The Post Office Department, with its thousands of rural carriers bringing letters and newspapers to so many homes, might with immense helpfulness to farmers and suburbanites and immense profit to the nation, deliver parcels as is done in England, Germany, France and in every other civilized country in the world.

Washington is busy with preparation for the inauguration ceremonies which will take place in scarcely more than a month from now. Everything has been prearranged except the weather. The fourth of March is down in the weather reports for a disagreeable day and a number of intelligent attempts have been made to change the inauguration day to another date. It is understood that there will be a condensation of the procession and parade which has on previous occasions been far too long drawn out. The Avenue is wide and seventy-five or a hundred men can easily march abreast on it. Such has been the vanity of civic and military organizations for conspicuousness, that some have actually insisted on marching single file, causing the spectators on the Avenue to wait frequently three or four hours until the whole procession passed.

The President, it is said, will make a breach in the old custom of riding with his successor to and from the Capitol. He will, it is understood, accompany the President-elect to the Capitol and see him inaugurated, but instead of returning with him to the White House, will make a beeline for the Union Station and thence to Oyster Bay, sailing a few days thereafter from New York to a Mediterranean port on his way to Africa. The President announced this program yesterday when he accepted the offer of the New York Republican Committee to act as his escort on the route from the Capitol to the station.

The leaders of the Senate and of the House have held a conference with reference to the legislative program for the remaining thirty days of this session and it is plain that their purpose is not to permit the enactment of any general legislation beyond the appropriation bills. It has been the intention of the House to pass statehood bills for Arizona and New Mexico, but the Senate does not favor this action. The time for convening the special session for consideration of the tariff has been pretty definitely fixed for the tenth of March, or six days after the inauguration. This arrangement was made after consultation with Senator Knox, who, as his chosen Secretary of State, is supposed to represent President-elect Taft, now absent in Panama. Mr. Taft will probably approve this date and it is favored by Speaker Cannon and Republican leaders as a desirably early date for work on the new tariff bill.

Much interest is expressed with reference to the very lofty tower for wireless telegraphy which it is proposed to erect in Washington for the purpose of communicating with ships at sea to a distance of three thousand miles. Bids have been submitted from seven firms and it is probable that a Pittsburgh house offering to furnish the apparatus and tower for \$182,600 will get the contract. The tower will probably have a construction somewhat similar to that of the famous Eiffel tower in Paris, though it is not expected to be as high as this structure.

New Haven despatch says that from opinions expressed by prominent officers of the New York, New Haven &amp; Hartford it is inferred that the corporation is considering the forfeiting of its Massachusetts charter in case that result can be obtained without friction between the company and Massachusetts authorities.

Governor C. N. Haskell of Oklahoma was indicted with six others by the United States federal grand jury at Muskogee Okla., Wednesday afternoon for conspiracy in connection with scheduling of Muskogee townsite lots. The penalty is \$10,000 fine and two years in the penitentiary.

"Foul tactics," declared the half-back. "What's the trouble now?" demanded the referee. "I tried a kick for the stomach, but this fellow blocked it with his head."—Kansas City Journal.

Employer—Why were you discharged from your last place? Applicant—For good behavior. Employer—What do you mean by that? Applicant—They took three months off my sentence.—Cleveland Leader.

"Ains," sighed Weary Wiggles, gazing dejectedly upon his torn and tattered trousers, "I'm afraid these here pants is on their last legs!"—February Lippincott's.

When a man is drifting with the stream he is likely to think that the stream has ceased to flow.—New Haven Leader.

An auctioneer is a man of more-bid tastes and given to knock-down arguments.

## RIVET IS FOUND GUILTY

Jury Thinks He Killed Galloux For \$500 Life Insurance Policy. Lowell, Mass., Feb. 6.—Circumstantial evidence, with a \$500 life insurance policy as the motive, was sufficient in the minds of a jury to convict Napoleon J. Rivet of this city of the murder in the first degree of his friend, Joseph Galloux, on the night of Feb. 29, 1905.

The body of Galloux was found the morning after with the skull crushed, the face bashed with acid and the gas in his little plumbing shop turned on.

## NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Assistance from Malden and Chelsea aided the Everett, Mass., department to stop a dangerous fire which destroyed the factory of the C. H. Bangs Druggists, Fixtures company and damaged several other buildings. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

The next fair of the New England Agricultural society will be held at Worcester, Mass., from Sept. 7 to Sept. 11.

The teaching room of the American Chrome company's plant at Arlington, Mass., was destroyed by fire of unknown origin, with a loss of about \$20,000.

Responsibility is said to have been the cause for the suicide by shooting of Frank Lyette, aged 54, at Houlton, Me.

A resolution that the Massachusetts legislature make Feb. 12 a general holiday in honor of Lincoln's birth was adopted at a meeting under the auspices of the Boston Baptist Social union.

Despondent because he was out of work, Walter G. Waller, aged 60, drank poison and then shot himself twice in the head at Boston.

The factory of the American Rubber company at Cambridge, Mass., shut down for a month. Twelve hundred hands are employed there.

## BEN HADLEY'S LEGACY

Money Left to "President of United States" Will Not Be Accepted.

Boston, Feb. 2.—President Roosevelt, in a letter to attorneys for the administrator, declares that under no condition will he accept the legacy of \$10,000 left him by the last will of Benjamin Hadley, the Sumnerville reclusive, who died Dec. 16, 1907.

The will was found on a doorstep in Willsboro, Eng., and in the disposition of a property of some \$150,000 was a legacy of \$10,000 to the President of the United States.

The will was brought to Boston and will come up for probate on Feb. 16. The president in his letter says he cannot accept a legacy from a private individual.

"A man who had a disposition," said Uncle Eben, "is a heap like a mule. You'd always have 'em doing about whether his usefulness on some occasions pay for his troubles on others."—Washington Star.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY 1909.		STANDARD TIME.	
Sun.	Moon.	Sun.	Moon.
6 Sat.	7:16 24	4:40 8 29	8 51
7 Sun.	7:16 24	7:01 9 28	9 51
8 Mon.	7:16 24	8:30 10 28	10 51
9 Tues.	7:16 24	9:37 11 20	10 46
10 Wed.	7:16 24	10:30 11 11	11 23
11 Thurs.	7:16 24	11:52 11 41	11 41
12 Fri.	7:16 24	12:51 12 12	11 52

Full Moon, Monday, 28. 25m. morning. Last Quarter, 15th day, 7h. 47m. morning. New Moon, 20th day, 6h. 33m. morning. First Quarter, 26th day, 0h. 49m. evening.

To the Mercury subscribers outside of Rhode Island, living in other States.

I offer a tract of land for sale on Conanicut Island, with about 1/2 a mile of frontage on the waters of Narragansett Bay, for \$12,500 (twelve thousand five hundred dollars). There is a residence containing 15 rooms, with barn for 30 cows and horses. A stream of water runs through the grounds, which are partly wooded. A most attractive place to be transformed into a paying farm and summer residence of unusual extent and picturesque scenery. Write to the solicitor, Mr. A. D. TAYLOR, 100 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I., who is a Commissioner of deeds for most of the States, and Notary Public for Rhode Island.

## Deaths.

Sunday, January 31, J. Austin Stevens, Jr., son of J. Austin Stevens and Margaret A. Morris Stevens. In Portland, Me., Ruth Gertrude, daughter of George R. and Ellen M. Manchester, aged 1 year, 5 months and 11 days. In Jamestown, Feb. 1, Elizabeth B. widow of the late John B. Lander. In Bristol, 3d inst., Lydia W. Stoughton, in her 77th year. In Bristol, 3d inst., Edward Maynes, in his 53th year. At Miami, 3d inst., Jane R., wife of William Patterson, in her 70th year. In Seltwater, 2d inst., Charles H. Randall, in his 70th year. At Miami, Florida, 2nd inst., suddenly, of angina pectoris, George Gordon Crocker. In Durham, Conn., 3d inst., Millard F. Stanhope, in his 61st year.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Headaches, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, etc. While the most remarkable success has been shown in curing

HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHE. Ache they would be almost a cure to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not stop there, and those who once try them will find that the pills will be able to do many more things than they will be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

## ROOSEVELT TAKES A HAND

He Denounces Bill Segregating Japanese Schoolchildren

"THE MOST OFFENSIVE OF ALL"

Unexpectedly Panned by California Assembly in the Matter of Pre-Japanese Rejection Over Issue of Anti-Asian Land Bill—News Received in Washington With Surprise and Consternation

Sacramento, Calif., Feb. 5.—With the defeat in the lower house of two of the anti-Japanese measures, but the unexpected passage of a third bill segregating Japanese schoolchildren in separate schools along with Chinese, Koreans and other Asiatics, President Roosevelt has again taken a hand in the anti-Japanese legislation which for the last week has drawn international attention to California.

Hardly had the bill been passed by the assembly before Governor Gillett received the following telegram from the president:

"What is the rumor that the California legislature has passed a bill excluding the Japanese children from the public schools? This is the most offensive bill of all, and in my judgment is clearly unconstitutional and we should at once have to test it in the courts. Can it be stopped in the legislature or by veto?"

The governor at once sent a reply, the nature of which he declines at present to make public; and he requested from the president an immediate answer. Until he receives another telegram from President Roosevelt, the governor declines to discuss the action of the assembly.

The bill passed Thursday, which was one of three anti-Japanese measures introduced by Assemblyman Johnson, places the Japanese in the same category with other Asiatics and inserts the word "Japanese" in the present state statute providing for the segregation in separate schools of "Mongolian" children.

By this action, the lower house of the California legislature has taken the step which the board of education of San Francisco intended to take two years ago, which was abandoned after the board and former Mayor Schmitz were called to Washington and had several conferences with President Roosevelt.

At that time it was contended by the Japanese that they were not "Mongolians" and they resented the efforts to place them in the same class with other Asiatic races. The question was also raised whether under the law the segregation of Japanese school children could be enforced in the absence of specific mention of the word "Japanese."

Upon the return of the delegation from Washington, the San Francisco school board contented itself with the adoption of a rule limiting the age of pupils who would be permitted to attend the lower grades of the public schools, one of the principal objections to the Japanese being that adults were attending the primary grades and in daily association with white children of tender years.

The passage of the Japanese school segregation bill Thursday was unexpected, owing to the defeat on Wednesday of Drew's anti-alien land bill, which was generally believed to foreshadow the rejection of all of the measures aimed at the Japanese. The defeat Thursday of more anti-Japanese bills added to the surprise occasioned by the vote on the school segregation bill.

Consternation at Washington

Washington, Feb. 5.—News of the passage by the assembly of the California legislature of the bill providing for the segregation of Japanese school children was received in official quarters here with surprise and consternation.

President Roosevelt indicates clearly in his telegram to Governor Gillett that he has not changed in his attitude of two years ago, when he declared in his annual message to congress, submitted just previous to the visit of the San Francisco delegations, that "to shut them (the Japanese) out from the common schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first class colleges in the land, including the University and College of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students, and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit."

"We have as much to learn," said the president at that time, "from Japan as Japan has to learn from us; and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn."

FAITHFUL STENOGRAPHER

Geta Good Will and Patronage of Business of Her Employer

Boston, Feb. 4.—Amos B. Hall, a real estate broker, who died recently, left his office, good-will and patronage by will to Miss Mary E. Holmes, who had been his stenographer and private secretary for a quarter of a century, as a reward for faithful service.

It is understood that Hall's widow and son were acquainted with his purpose to remember Miss Holmes and sympathetic with it.

Hall had been in the real estate and insurance business for about forty years.

Seventeen Men Killed in Mine

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 3.—Seventeen men are dead as the result of an explosion in the No. 2 Short Creek mine near Emley. The explosion is thought to have been caused by a windy shot. The mine is practically uninjured.

## NEWFOUNDLAND IS SATISFIED

Concessions by United States in the Fisheries Controversy

### AN AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE

Americans Fished in West Coast Inlets For Ninety Years Without Rights Being Questioned—Colonial Government Now Claims That Treaty of 1818 Permitted Americans to Fish Only Along the Seaboard

St. John's, Feb. 5.—Premier Bond announced last night that an agreement on the fisheries dispute between the United States and Newfoundland had been reached and that Newfoundland had gained certain concessions.

The government claims that the terms of the agreement as a whole are of a satisfactory character. It is announced that the Americans agreed to the arbitration of the question of their rights to fish within the inlets of the west coast.

The Americans have contended that the treaty of 1818 gave them the unquestioned right to fish in these inlets, but recently the Newfoundland government set up the claim that the treaty permitted the Americans to fish only along the seaboard.

At Washington it is pointed out by representatives of the United States that the American vessels had fished in these inlets for ninety years without question until Bond objected in 1905.

Should the Hague tribunal, before which the whole fisheries dispute will be taken, decide that the treaty of 1818 does not give the Americans the right to fish in the west coast inlets, the important frozen herring industry, in which scores of New England vessels are engaged each year, will have to be abandoned.

Other features of the agreement were not made public here.

**Will Be Rushed Through**  
Washington, Feb. 5.—Ambassador Bryce and the Newfoundland authorities have reached an agreement in the matter of the questions in the fisheries controversy to be submitted to The Hague court for arbitration. Some concessions were made to the colonial government at the recent conference in Washington between Bryce, Secretary Root and Minister Kent of Newfoundland, which were incorporated in the treaty signed with reservations by Bryce and Root.

This compromise has won over the Newfoundland authorities and as soon as the signed treaties are formally exchanged, the treaty will be sent to the senate for ratification. State department officials are anxious to obtain action upon it before the present session of congress expires.

### UNWISE INVESTMENTS

Bank Commissioner Orders the Closing of Institution at Greenfield

Greenfield, Mass., Feb. 2.—Questioning the soundness of certain investments made by the Greenfield Savings bank, Bank Commissioner Jay ordered that institution to close its doors, pending an examination and retrenchment.

The order authorizing the closing of the bank came in the form of an injunction issued by Judge Sheldon of the supreme court and occasioned much surprise.

The present condition of the bank is said to be mostly due to unwise investments made some years ago in real estate loans.

### LAWYER GOES TO PRISON

Belcher Pleaded Guilty to Stealing \$9500 From Female Client

Boston, Feb. 5.—A sentence of not less than five nor more than six years in state prison was imposed by Judge Bishop in the superior court upon Robert E. Belcher, for the larceny of \$9500 from a client, Miss Mary T. Coakley of Hillsborough, N. H.

Belcher, who is a local attorney and was at one time lieutenant in the signal corps of the Massachusetts Volunteer militia, pleaded guilty.

### Vermont Gets Gunny Pennant

Washington, Feb. 4.—For comparative battle efficiency by vessels of the navy of the battleship class, in combined night and day practice, the battleship Vermont, now at Gibraltar with the Atlantic fleet, has won first place. Instructions were cable to Admiral Sperry to order the Vermont to hoist the gunny pennant, which she is entitled to hold for one year.

### Mercury Takes Big Drop

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 5.—The temperature recorded by several thermometers at Barnstead Thursday was 50 degrees below zero. Woodsville reported a temperature of 45 below, Henniker 30 below. The lowest in Manchester was 24 below. The air was still, and little suffering is reported. Today the weather is much warmer.

### Mrs. Dunphy Is Acquitted

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Martha M. Dunphy, wife of Dr. John H. Dunphy of Boston, was acquitted by a jury of the charge of having stolen \$8000 worth of jewelry and securities from Charles E. Giles of Boston, a money lender.

### Manchester Wants State House

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 3.—A resolution was introduced in the board of aldermen recommending the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of building a state house in this city. The resolution was passed by the aldermen and awaits the concurrence of the common council.

### EVIDENCE ALL IN

Battleship's Captain Accused of Being Intoxicated at Reception

Gibraltar, Feb. 4.—All the evidence in the court martial of Captain Edward F. Quailtrough of the battleship Georgia, on charges preferred by Rear Admiral Wainwright that he was under the influence of intoxicants at a reception given at Tangier by the American minister, Samuel R. Gumpere, was presented Wednesday.

The hearing in the case was held on the battleship Louisiana and a number of witnesses testified that Quailtrough was intoxicated and unfit for duty.

The accused officer made a lengthy statement to the effect that he was sick and suffering greatly from fatigue and that he had only taken one glass of sherry and nothing afterwards. He had smoked a strong cigar.

The pleadings will be made today, but the decision will not be officially given out until finally approved. In the meantime Quailtrough will remain aboard the Georgia under arrest.

### POLICE SEND OUT DECOYS

Armed Men Dressed as Women Hunt For Wicked Negroes

Pittsburg, Feb. 6.—The situation in the Heron Hill district, where over 150 negroes have been arrested, following many attacks on young white girls in that section of the city, is quiet, but a double force of police and plain clothes men is still on duty, for there is a strong undercurrent of racial feeling.

The authorities have sent out decoys in the troubled section in an effort to catch negroes who have been troubling women. Young men, dressed as women and armed with blackjacks, walked through the district, hoping to have the guilty negroes accost or attack them.

### CASTRO PLOTTED TO SLAY GOMEZ

Formal Charge Against Former President of Venezuela

Caracas, Feb. 2.—In accordance with instructions from the minister of the interior, the attorney general will bring suit against Cipriano Castro, the former president of Venezuela, on the charge of having instigated the attempted assassination of President Gomez.

The minister's communication to the attorney general was accompanied by a large quantity of documentary proof. The high federal court already has decided that adequate proof has been furnished for the beginning of the action against Castro.

### EXCEPTIONS ARE FILED

Efforts to Secure New Trial For Financier King, Now in Prison

Boston, Feb. 4.—A bill of exceptions and an appeal for a new trial for Cardenio F. King, former financial agent, now serving a sentence of from ten to fourteen years in the state prison for larceny, has been filed with the supreme court by Herbert Parker, counsel for King.

In case the court should grant a new trial, an effort will be made to secure the release of King on bail.

The exceptions are on the general ground that the prisoner was not convicted of a specific crime under the indictment.

### FOUND LOADED REVOLVER

Little Fellow Played With It and Caused Child's Death

Hartford, Feb. 4.—While playing with a revolver Charles Waiver, 6 years old, accidentally shot and killed Ruth Northam, aged 5, at the home of her parents at East Hartford.

The children found the weapon in a bureau drawer and Waiver, not knowing it was loaded, pointed it at the girl and snapped the trigger.

The bullet entered the child's side, penetrating the liver, death following a few minutes later. The boy will not be prosecuted.

### Wall Paper Company A Trust

Washington, Feb. 2.—The case of the Continental Wall Paper company vs. Lewis Voligt & Sons of Cincinnati was decided by the supreme court of the United States in the Volights' favor. The suit was brought by the company on a debt of \$57,000, the payment of which was resisted on the ground that the paper company is a trust.

### Conservation Plans Approved

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The Canadian parliament discussed the proposal by President Roosevelt that the United States, Canada and Mexico shall cooperate for the conservation of the natural resources of North America. The leaders of both parties expressed hearty approval of the plan.

### Big Shoe Firm Fails

New York, Feb. 4.—Receivers for the firm of Frazin & Oppenheim, operating seven shoe stores in this city, five in Chicago and two in Philadelphia, were appointed in the United States court here.

### Taft Pleased With Canal Work

Culebra, Feb. 4.—President-elect Taft has now completed his inspection of the entire line of the canal. He expressed himself as greatly gratified with the result of the labors of the engineers.

### No Memorial to Pierce

Concord, N. H., Feb. 4.—A statue of Franklin Pierce, the only New Hampshire man ever elected president, will not be erected by the state at this time. The house of representatives killed a bill providing for the erection of such a memorial.

## BRANDENBURG FORFEITS BAIL

Bench Warrant Issued For Magazine Writer's Arrest

### CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY

Failed to Appear When Called to Bar to Explain Sale to New York Times of Article Purporting to Have Been Written by Grover Cleveland—Notables Were to Testify Against Him

New York, Feb. 2.—A warrant for the arrest of Broughton Brandenburg, the magazine writer, whose sale to the New York Times of an article alleged to have been written by Grover Cleveland resulted in his indictment on a charge of grand larceny a few days ago, has been issued by Justice Dowling.

The case against Brandenburg was to have come up before Justice Dowling in the supreme court Monday, but when the time came for calling of the defendant to the bar, Brandenburg, who had been out on \$1500 bail furnished by a bonding company, could not be found.

After ordering the calling of his name by the clerk of the court, Dowling forfeited Brandenburg's bail and issued a bench warrant for his arrest.

No trace of Brandenburg has been found. Samuel B. Thomas, Brandenburg's attorney, says that he received no word from his client since Sunday night, when he had had a telephone conversation with him, and he was in ignorance of the writer's present whereabouts.

The case against Brandenburg grew out of the sale by him of an article purporting to have been written by the late Grover Cleveland, in which the former president advocated the election of William H. Taft. After its publication the article was widely circulated as campaign literature.

The article was brought to the attention of Mrs. Cleveland, who is alleged to have declared it entirely apocryphal, and an investigation ensued which resulted in the indictment of Brandenburg on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree, preferred by The Times.

Among those who had expected to testify in the case were Mrs. Cleveland, Richard W. Gilder, editor of Century; John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York; David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert; Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Mr. Cleveland's family physician; George F. Parker; John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury during the second Cleveland administration; George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican national committee, and Richard V. Oulahan, who had charge of the committee's publicity work during the past campaign.

### "WHITE SLAVE" TRAFFIC

One of Its Promoters Sentenced to Prison and Fine of \$2500

Chicago, Feb. 2.—The pitiful story of a beautiful girl, Marie Peuroy, aged 19, being snatched from the streets of Paris when 14 years old and lured to the United States, resulted in the conviction of Henry Lafr, charged by the government with promoting "white slave" traffic in this country.

Lafr was sentenced on Monday to serve two years in the government prison at Leavenworth, Kas., and to pay a \$2500 fine.

### HASKELL IS INCLUDED

Batch of Indictments as a Result of Town Lot Investigation

Muskogee, Okla., Feb. 4.—Seven indictments were returned by the federal grand jury here in the town lot alleged fraud investigation; the charges being conspiracy to defraud the government. The names of those indicted are:

Governor C. M. Haskell, F. B. Severs, C. W. Turner, W. T. Hutchings, A. Z. English, J. W. Hill and W. R. Eaton.

### A Concession to Zayas

Havana, Feb. 2.—President Gomez signed a decree appointing Jose Ugarte chief of the secret police. This closes the sensational incident arising out of the proposal to appoint Ricardo Arriano to that office, which was frustrated by Vice President Zayas' threat to resign.

### UPBRAIDED THE JUDGE

Woman Who Could Not Control Her Tongue Is Punished For It

Atlantic City, Feb. 5.—Arrested for annoying women on the street and fined \$7.50 by Judge Hayes, Rose Cook, a neatly attired girl with a temper, walked herself into a sentence of forty-five days in the county prison.

"Every word you say will add a day to your sentence," Hayes warned, when the prisoner started to upbraid him.

Clerks and police officials kept the record, and when the count tallied at forty-five, and Miss Cook was out of breath, she was removed to prison.

### California Racing Knocked Out

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 5.—Racing in the state of California suffered a vital blow when the senate, by a vote of 33 to 7, passed the anti-race track gambling bill, which prohibits pool selling, book-making or gambling on horse races. The bill had already passed the assembly. Governor Gilllett has signified his intention of signing the measure.

### PUPILS ALL ESCAPE

Value of Fire Drill Amply Proven in a Burning Schoolhouse

Sydney, N. S. W., Feb. 6.—St. Joseph's public school was destroyed by fire. Though the flames spread rapidly throughout the building there was no panic and the discipline was excellent.

There were four teachers and 277 pupils in the school when the fire broke out, all of whom escaped without the slightest mishap, as a result of the efficiency in fire drill.

When the alarm was given the teachers assembled the children together with all possible speed and marshaled them through the smoke filled halls into the open air. Everything was done so quickly that the children had to lose their hats, cloaks and coats in the burning building.

The fire is said to have been caused by a break in the hot-air furnace.

### "SHUT-INS" REMEMBERED

Recipients of Bouquets From Churches of Greater Boston

Boston, Feb. 3.—Cut flowers were showered upon the churches whose revival meetings were in progress last night. Today there were delivered to the hospitals, homes and prisons 10,000 bouquets, each tied with a silk ribbon, with a card attached, bearing the following inscription: "Christian Greetings from the United Churches of Greater Boston."

Five hundred men and women worked into the late hours of the night making bouquets, and as many more delivered them today.

The meetings of yesterday were crowded as on the previous days of the revival, and last night, the end of the first week, it was estimated that at least 2500 converts have already been made in Boston.

### SHAKEN TO DEATH BY A BULLDOG

Little Fellow's Spine Broken and Neck Lacerated

Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 3.—Two-year-old Bert Landbetter's fondness for dogs resulted in his death, the child dying within a few minutes after being shaken by the teeth of a Boston terrier bulldog, owned by the lad's uncle, John P. Colby.

The child's spine was broken and the nape of his neck badly lacerated by the dog's teeth before Colby beat the terrier away from the child.

It is supposed that the terrier, in a temporary fit of anger, grabbed the child's neck, and like his kind shook the object upon which he had fastened his teeth.

### Held by Immigration Officers

Boston, Feb. 5.—The Immigration authorities detained Francis Micheles of Lowell and Mrs. Marie Claus of Belgium, who arrived on the steamer Ivernia, pending an investigation. It is claimed that Micheles has a wife in this country and that the woman deserted her husband and children in Belgium.

### A Tip to Ministers

Bangor, Me., Feb. 4.—A warning to ministers against too much enthusiasm over the Emmanuel movement was sounded by Rev. Alfred J. Lyman, D. D., of Brooklyn during the exercises in connection with the Bangor seminary convocation, week.

### HANDS AND FEET ITCHED 12 YEARS

Suffered Terribly from Eczema which Made Hands and Feet Swell, Peel and Get Raw—Arms Affected, Too—Gave Up Hope of Cure.

### USED CUTICURA AND WAS QUICKLY CURED

"I suffered from eczema on my hands, arms and feet for about twelve years, my hands and feet would swell, sweat and itch, then would become callous and get very dry, then peel off and get raw. I tried most every kind of salve and ointment without success only got temporary relief. As soon as I would leave off using them I would be as bad as ever. I tried several doctors, took arsenic for two years and at last gave up thinking there was a cure for eczema. A friend of mine insisted on my trying the Cuticura Remedies but, supposing they were the same as other cures I had tried, I did not give them a trial until I got so bad that I had to do something. I secured a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent and by the time they were used I could see a vast improvement and my hands and feet were healed up in no time. I used several bottles of Cuticura Resolvent. This was over a year ago and have had no trouble since. I think I am entirely cured. Charles T. Bauer, R.F.D. 65, Volant, Pa., Mar. 11, 1908."

### BABIES CURED Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humors by Cuticura

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among skin-affected infants and children, and the comfort they have afforded worried parents have led to their adoption in countless homes as a priceless treatment for the skin and blood. Eczema, rashes, and every form of itching, scaly humor are speedily cured, in the majority of cases, when all also falls.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every form of Eczema, Scabies, and other humors of Cuticura Soap (6c) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c) to Heal the Skin and Cuticura Resolvent (50c) to Purify the Blood. Sold in all drug stores, or for full particulars, send for the booklet, "Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases," to the Cuticura Soap Co., Boston, Mass.

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The favorite breakfast cereal, is always fresh. We carry no stale stocks of anything.

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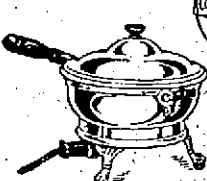
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## CHAFING DISHES



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you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

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you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

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If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, if your head aches a great deal or if the time have attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on file at Heath & Co. are now on file at my office. Fine optical repairing at all times. Optical prescriptions given personal attention.

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 clonous, you know, to call it a heart,  
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# Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature. Direct all communications to: Miss E. M. TILLEY, Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1909.

### NOTES.

HITCHCOCK—WILL. Eros Hitchcock, of Providence, deceased. Will book, 9, p. 111. Mentions: Brothers Caleb and David; Hannah, widow of brother Moses; and their children, Achsah, Moses, Sarah, Jonathan Parsons, Sophia, Hannah, Mary, William, Abner, Eliza, dau. of Jonathan P.; nephew Eros Hitchcock; nephew Eros Cutler; Hollis Hitchcock, son of brother David; George Hitchcock, son of my nephew Pelatiah Hitchcock; adopted daughter Martha H. Jordan; friend Deacon Samuel Nightingale, executor.

(1) Pelatiah Hitchcock, b. Springfield, Mass., July 16, 1695; and Jan. 80, 1784-5. Sarah Parsons, dau. of Ebenezer and Margaret (Marchessault) Parsons; died Mar. 31, 1770. Children: (2) 1. Pelatiah Hitchcock, b. Dec. 19, 1785, died of small pox in Springfield, Dec. 15, 1790. (No issue.) (2) 2. Jonathan Hitchcock, b. Mar. 28, 1787, d. May 22, 1793. (3) 3. Oliver Hitchcock, b. Sept. 22, 1793. (Issue.) (4) 4. David Hitchcock, b. about 1741. (Issue.) (5) 5. Moses Hitchcock, b. Oct. 25, 1748. (Issue.) (6) 6. Eros Hitchcock, b. Mar. 7, 1744-5. (Revolutionary Chaplain. No issue.) (7) 7. Caleb Hitchcock, b. Sept. 22, 1788, and (1) Anna Welch, pub. June 18, 1776, died 1779; he and (2) Sally Steel, pub. Sept. 1, 1782. He died at Brookfield, Mass., Mar. 1, 1814. Sarah died Feb. 28, 1814. Children: (8) 1. Daniel Hitchcock, b. Mar. 21, 1777, d. Feb. 18, 1837. (No issue.) (9) 2. John Hitchcock, b. Mar. 23, 1779, d. Sept. 21, 1831. (No issue.) Issue by second wife: (10) 3. Sally Hitchcock, b. May 20, 1785, and Nathaniel Lynde, pub. July 20, 1807. (11) 4. David Hitchcock, b. 1741, and Martha Keyes, pub. Dec. 13, 1763; died July 14, 1814, ag. 73; she died Jan. 14, 1821, ag. 78. Children: (12) 1. Pelatiah Hitchcock, b. Feb. 19, 1765, and Hannah Warner. (Issue.) (13) 2. Patty Hitchcock, b. Oct. 25, 1768, and Dr. Seth Field, pub. Nov. 37, 1796; and Jan. 1, 1797. (Issue.) (14) 3. David Hitchcock, b. Oct. 30, 1771, d. Dec. 27, 1796. (No issue.) (15) 4. Eros Hitchcock, b. Jan. 18, 1774. (Issue.) (16) 5. Polly Hitchcock. Died young. (17) 6. Polly Hitchcock, b. Apr. 4, 1779, and Dr. Benj. Harris, of Elizabeth, N. H., Feb. 8, 1807. (18) 7. Phoebe Parsons Hitchcock, b. Jan. 18, 1783, and Oct. 24, 1811, Edith Hammond. Was one's son, Hollis Hammond. (19) 8. Hollis Hitchcock, b. Feb. 23, 1788, and Mary Wood. (Issue.) (20) 9. Moses Hitchcock, b. Oct. 25, 1748, and Hannah Williams, pub. Nov. 28, 1776, died Jan. 4, 1799. She died May 19, 1824. Children: (21) 1. Achsah Hitchcock, b. Mar. 10, 1778, and Asah Benjamin, pub. Nov. 19, 1797. He was an architect of Boston. Children, Eliza, Sarah and James. (22) 2. Moses Hitchcock, b. Jan. 15, 1775. (Issue.) (23) 3. Jonathan Parsons Hitchcock, b. Dec. 30, 1776, and Dec. 25, 1790, in Providence, Elizabeth Donelson; died at Keosauqua, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1863. Had one child, Alva Eliza. (24) 4. Sally Hitchcock, b. Jan. 1, 1774, and Nov. 23, 1799, Ebenezer Merriam. (25) 5. William Hitchcock, b. Jan. 4, 1780, and Berneba Bartlett. (Issue.) (26) 6. Caroline. (27) 7. Hannah, and Ebenezer Wright, of Northampton. (28) 8. Maria, and Benj. McWhorter, of Boston. (29) 9. Sophia, and May 21, 1812, George Davis of Sturbridge, Mass. (30) 10. Mary, b. Sept. 20, 1787, and Oct. 4, 1811, Josiah Gleason of New Braintree. Children, Hannah, Josiah P. (31) 1. Pelatiah Hitchcock, b. Feb. 19, 1765, and Hannah Warner July 17, 1791, dau. of Gen. Jonathan, d. West Brookfield, Apr. 23, 1841. Children: (32) 1. George Augustus, b. Apr. 28, 1792, removed to Virginia, living there 1858. (33) 2. Eliza Augusta Hitchcock, b. May 7, 1800, lived at Jamaica Plain, Mass., d. Boston, Oct. 30, 1850. (34) 3. Eros Hitchcock, b. Jan. 16, 1774, and Nov. 25, 1795, Thankful Richmond, d. at Providence Feb. 27, 1830. Children: (35) 1. Charles Phelps Hitchcock, b. Jan. 27, 1768, and (1) May 12, 1823, Sophia Porter, dau. of Moses of Hadley, Mass. She died 1841, and he and (2) Aug. 21, 1843, Mrs. Cornelia Wells, dau. of Roswell Hubbard. He died 1838. (36) 2. Martha K. Hitchcock, b. Jan. 18, 1802, and Glee R. Smith of Hadley. (37) 3. Hollis Hitchcock, b. Feb. 23, 1788, died July 25, 1815, ag. 29; and Sept. 29, 1810, Mary Wood. Children: (38) 1. Abigail Wood Hitchcock, b. Aug. 14, 1811, and Apr. 29, 1835, Albert E. Blanchard. She died May 20, 1880, ag. 68. Children, Abby F., Albert H., Charles P. (39) 2. David Keyes Hitchcock, b. May 9, 1813, and Abigail Hastings Barnes, Sept. 21, 1837. She died Apr. 1, 1892 at Newton, Mass. Children: (40) 1. Thomas Barnes Hitchcock, b. June 22, 1839, and Sarah S. Hills, died June 24, 1874. Was professor at Harvard Dental school. (Issue.) (41) 2. George Nicholas Hitchcock, b. Feb. 24, 1843, and Ellen M. Cobb, Apr. 30, 1891. Lawyer in San Diego, Cal. (42) 3. David Hitchcock, b. Dec. 17, 1844. Unmarried. (43) 4. Martha Ann Hitchcock, b. June 6, 1816. Unmarried in 1891. (44) 5. Abigail Lawrence Hitchcock, b. July 4, 1818, and Jan. 80, 1873, Ellen Birtwell of Newton, Mass. Daughter Abbie Corbridge, b. May 28, 1876. (45) 6. Edward Bigelow Hitchcock, b. Feb. 6, 1854, and Lillie B. Comstock. (Issue.) (46) 7. Charles Hills Hitchcock, b. Feb. 21, 1850, d. Oct. 2, 1878. (47) 8. Mary Abby Hitchcock, b. Nov. 14, 1856. (48) 9. William Parsons Hitchcock, b. May 6, 1863, and (1) in Fulton, N. Y., 1834, Eliza Parker, who died same year. (2) 2. (1835) Jane Hallett, died Oct. 19, 1870. Children: (49) 1. William James Hitchcock, b. Apr. 29, 1830, and Eliza M. Partridge, in New York City, July 2, 1859. (Issue.) (50) 2. George William Hitchcock, b. Mar. 26, 1812, and Mar. 26, 1814, Sarah Westworth, died Aug. 11, 1868. Children: (51) 1. Collin B. Hitchcock, b. Jan. 14, 1815. (52) 2. Lillian S. Hitchcock, b. Jan. 27, 1850, d. Feb. 1, 1878. (53) 3. Charles Edwin Hitchcock, b. Dec. 27, 1822, and Sept. 27, 1851, Eliza Paul Hamilton, d. June 17, 1883. Children: (54) 1. Maria Eliza Hitchcock, b. June 12, 1855, and May 18, 1874, Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d U. S. Infantry. (Issue.) (55) 2. Kate Hamilton Hitchcock, b. Jan. 31, 1857, and Lieut. Samuel Nelson Holmes, Dec. 1850. No issue. (56) 3. Isabel Gray Hitchcock, b. Jan. 24, 1865. (57) 4. Thomas Barnes Hitchcock and the following: (58) 1. Frederick Hills Hitchcock, b. Jan. 4, 1867 at Boston. (59) 2. Thomas Barnes Hitchcock, b. Dec. 6, 1873 at Boston. (60) 3. Edward Bigelow Hitchcock, b. Feb. 5, 1851, married Lillie B. Comstock Jan. 29, 1885. Ch. (61) 1. George Hitchcock, b. Feb. 24, 1890. (62) 2. William James Hitchcock had: (63) 1. Kate L. Hitchcock, b. July 30, 1850, New York. (64) 2. Edwin Perry Hitchcock, b. May 10, 1852, N. Y. (65) 3. William James Hitchcock, b. Sept. 30, 1853, Oswego, N. Y. (66) 4. Fanny Bliss Hitchcock, b. Jan. 5, 1874, Oswego, N. Y. (67) 5. Mary Eliza Hitchcock, and Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles, U. S. Infantry. Children: (68) 1. Mary Duval Cowles, b. May 13, 1875. (69) 2. Robert Carson Cowles, b. Sept. 11, 1870. (70) 3. William Henry Cowles, b. May 21, 1878. (71) 4. Evelyn Duval Cowles, b. June 26, 1880.

### REFERENCES.

Probate Records, Providence, R. I. Genealogy of the Hitchcock Family, by Mrs. Edward Hitchcock, Sr., Amherst, Mass. Arranged for the press by Rev. Dwight W. Marsh, D. D. of Amherst, 1894. Richmond Genealogy.—E. M. T.

An important auction sale, of interest to historical and genealogical workers, will take place on February 16, 17, 18, and 19, when C. F. Libbie & Co., of Boston will sell the genealogical library of the late Dr. Samuel S. Purple. The catalogue for this single sale makes a volume of 252 pages.

**C. F. Libbie & Co.,**  
Auctioneers of Literary Property,  
666 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

### AUCTION

**Announcement.**  
TO BE SOLD.  
FEB. 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th  
THE UNRIVALED  
Private Library of  
**American Genealogies**  
COLLECTED BY THE LATE  
**Dr. Samuel S. Purple**  
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NEW YORK CITY.

Consisting of 252 lots (which is more than double the collection formed by the late W. H. Williams). The largest and finest collection ever offered at auction, including the rare printed families and over 1000 vols. of Manuscript Genealogies, Charts and Pedigrees, etc. Dr. Purple purchased this collection in 1850 and continued it until his death in 1902. This sale will afford the older libraries a magnificent chance to further extend their genealogical section and the newer libraries to purchase at one sale a collection such as it has taken the best of the older institutions years to secure by patient reading of catalogues and private purchases. As far as we know this is the last of the old private libraries of genealogical interest to be sold. Catalogues mailed on receipt of 50 cents, which will be returned on purchases.

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The base is solid oak, 45 inches wide, with full swell front and divided top drawer. The case is heavily posted, finely put together, with double top to prevent warping and spreading. The mirror is a 24x30 bevelled-French plate. Just compare value a little and see what you find—\$14.00

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### Middletown.

The lecturer of Aquidneck Grange, Mr. Albert B. Young, has recently issued the new yearly program. They contain an excellent picture of the new minister for 1909, Mr. N. H. Haines Peckham, who for quite a period of years had been the captain of this grange. A pleasing list of lectures and entertainments are offered. On Thursday evening of next week, a picture observance, entitled "Lincoln's Night" will be given in which several Grand Army men will participate.

On Sunday evening, Rev. H. H. Critchlow took up the lives of St. Peter and St. Paul which subject had been postponed for several Sundays on account of the continued storms and the small attendance. During the evening the interesting papers were read which had been prepared by Mrs. Ida M. Brown upon a condensed account of St. Peter's life and a more detailed account of St. Paul from birth to the time when he set out upon his missionary journey. Mrs. Eliza Peckham is to give the conclusion of his life upon next Sunday evening and Mrs. Critchlow will read a paper upon the lives of several apostles.

While some ice has already been harvested by Newport dealers from the town pond, the Middletown farmers hardly consider the ice of sufficient depth to begin operations.

On Wednesday evening, before a large company of relatives and friends, Miss Helen Mandelaine Ward, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Herbert Ward, was united in marriage to Mr. Daniel Henry Peabody, Jr., second son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Peabody of Housatonic, Conn., by Rev. H. H. Critchlow. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents and took place in the parlour before an arch of palms. The bride was attended only by her father, who gave her away, and the groom by his best man, Mr. William R. Harvey of Newport. Mr. Charles H. Ward, Jr., brother of the bride and Mr. Walter H. Barker acted as witnesses. The bride, who is a charming young woman, was attractively dressed to a princess effect with white silk veiled over heavy white silk with ornamentation of net and narrow satin ribbons. Her tulle veil was caught with fillets of the valley the same flowers being used in shower effect. In connection with her bouquet of bride's roses, her only ornament was a gold bow knot brooch.

During and following the ceremony which occurred at 6.30 o'clock, an attractive musical program was rendered by the Harry K. Howard orchestra of Newport. The wedding march was given by Miss Sadie I. Peckham. A collation was served. The numerous gifts which were shown, comprised a wide variety of hand-painted presents and included quite a sum of money, china, cut glass, silver, vases and many other useful gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Peabody left that evening on a wedding trip. They will reside in Providence.

Under the direction of the Oliphant Reading Club, Mrs. Gertrude Wilbur in charge, progressive white and blue puzzles will be given at Holy Cross Guild House on Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Middletown Free Library. The State Federation of Women's clubs of Providence, of which organization this club is a part, has expressed to each club its desire that they shall, in some manner, during the year, and the Free Libraries of their districts. This has been done for several years by the Oliphant Club. During the afternoon the library will be open for inspection.

Mrs. Sarah Smith has been quite ill the past week at her home on Valley Road by a severe attack of the grip.

The monthly business meeting of the Berkeley Men's Club, of the Berkeley Memorial Park, will be held next Wednesday evening at the Parish House. This will also be the first anniversary of the formation of the club.

The telephone directory is a very accurate reference book. Each subscriber to our service is furnished a copy three times every year. This book contains a classified business list and is worth the cost of telephone service.

**PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.,**  
NEWPORT, R. I., 142 SPRING STREET  
LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, February 5th, 1909.  
Estate of Catherine H. Read.  
REQUEST in writing is made by John P. Peckham and Hiram H. Haines, Executors of the will of Catherine A. Haines, deceased, which estate is interested in the will of Catherine H. Read, late of said Newport, deceased, that they sell John P. Peckham and Hiram H. Haines, of said Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrators, de bonis hominibus, with full powers of sale, of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the twenty-third day of February instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.**  
House of Representatives,  
Providence, February 6, 1909.  
**PUBLIC HEARING.**

The Committee on Labor Legislation of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in House Bill entitled "AN ACT to amend Chapter 303 of the General Laws as amended by chapter 904 of the Public Laws, passed at the January Session, 1908, relating to the Hours of Labor for Males and Females," in Room 80, State House, Providence, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11th, 1909, upon the filing of the House. JOSEPH BARRETT, Clerk, State House.

## EARTHQUAKE FUND

OF \$3,641,000  
Response to Call For Aid Has  
Been Most Generous

Washington, Feb. 6.—Funds raised by the relief organizations for the earthquake victims in Italy have reached a total of \$3,641,000, this sum representing the contributions which poured in from all quarters through the three leading organizations, the American National Red Cross, the Italian government committee and the Italian Red Cross. This information is based upon a message from Ambassador Griscom to Chairman Davis of the central committee of the American Red Cross. The relief fund is divided as follows: Italian government committee \$2,000,000; Italian Red Cross, \$500,000, and the American National Red Cross, \$541,000. About one-third of the total amount has been distributed for the relief of the sufferers.

## BLOOD POISON SET IN IT

Editor Woodson Succumbs to Injuries Received While Boarding Train  
Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 5.—William L. Woodson, editor of The American Press, died at St. John's hospital here.

While trying to board a train here last Saturday Mr. Woodson fell and his right foot was amputated. After being taken to the hospital it was found that amputation of the leg below the knee was necessary. The immediate cause of death was blood poisoning. The burial will occur in Lynchburg, Va.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, February 1st, 1909.  
Estate of Florence K. Hayward.  
HENRY C. TEVEN, JR., Conservator of the property of Florence K. Hayward, of full age, presents his first account with the estate of said ward, for allowance and the same is received and referred to the twenty-third day of February instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

## AFTER Stock-Taking Sale.

Stock-taking unearthed several small lots of merchandise; some discontinued patterns. These articles will be sold at deeply cut prices. Better watch our windows.

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## Going to The INAUGURATION

Do not miss the impressive pageant at Washington on March 4th. It's worth traveling a good many miles to join the cheering throngs that greet the new President-to-be as he enters the city. In the procession to hear the stirring music of countless bands. Washington will welcome you with true hospitality. You will find no trouble in finding accommodations to suit your purse. The round trip fares have been reduced for the event. Let us send you detailed information about fares and services. Please write to-day. Address A. B. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

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Tickets and staterooms at New York & Boston Depots and Express office, 212 Thames Street, J. J. Gross, Ticket Agent.  
THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.  
F. O. COLLEY, A. G. P. A., New York.

## Books Worth Reading

COMRADES, Thomas Dixon, Jr.  
THE MISSIONER, Openheim.  
SEPTIMUS, W. J. Locke.  
KINCAID'S BATTERY, G. W. Cable.  
THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE, J. Fox, Jr.

Also a large assortment of "JOKE" Books.

## At CARR'S,

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, January 2nd, 1909.  
Estate of Rebecca S. Bacheller.  
AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Rebecca S. Bacheller, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the eighth day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

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2-5-17

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,  
Office of the

## State Board of Public Roads.

The undersigned Board will meet at the Court House, Newport, R. I., Thursday, August 6, and each succeeding Thursday until further notice, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., to grant operators' licenses and to receive applications for registration of motor vehicles and motor cycles.

State Board of Public Roads.

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